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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MURDEROUS AFFAIR AT KAHUKU

How the Japanese Went at It for a Massacre of the Chinese--- The Investigation.

KILLED—THREE.
FATALLY WOUNDED—ONE.
SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—SIX-
TEEN.
WOUNDED—ABOUT FIFTY.
CHINESE CASUALTY LIST.

KILLED—NONE.
WOUNDED—NONE.
JAPANESE CASUALTY LIST.

Cowardly as the most craven and
cruel as the most conscienceless were
the Japanese in their murderous war-
fare upon the Chinese at Kahuku plan-
tation on Sunday afternoon last. The
Japanese were brutal and unfeeling as
the wildest beasts.

If the Filipinos at any time were en-
titled to sympathy, if at any time the
Cubans were to be commiserated, if the
outrages inflicted upon the Arme-
nians by the Turks send a cry to
Heaven; if these humane thoughts be
worthy, then those Kahuku Chinese who
were the victims of Japanese ferocity
and mad force, demand the pity of all
who believe that any man of any mark
of the human scale has the slightest
right of person and property.

Just two of the Kahuku labor camps
were involved in the mob work. One
is of Japanese. The other is of Chi-
nese. The quarters are about 200 yards
apart and about 200 yards from the
mill. The Japanese occupy several
long, low buildings. The Chinese are
in two buildings. One is a large, single
story structure. The other is a tall
building of great size, formerly a
freight house of the railway. It was
in this larger building that all of the
Chinese were Sunday afternoon. The
lodgers of the other house, being day
men, were in the fields. The Chinese
who have the old building are signed
or shipped men.

The great building, in which the
bloody assault took place, has running
its entire length a wide hallway. On
both sides of this broad corridor are
rooms with bunks. Upstairs is another
hallway with rooms and bunks on both
sides.

It was about the middle of the after-
noon of Sunday that evil spirits seized
the Japanese and caused them to fall
upon the defenseless Chinese. There
were 250 Chinese in the great white
building. They were wholly unsuspect-
ing and entirely at ease. Some were
bathing, some were shaving, some were
playing cards and dominoes, some were
reading, some were mending their
clothes, some were smoking, some were
preparing food. Not a single man of
the entire 250 had the slightest idea
that he would soon be called upon,
empty handed, without a weapon of
any kind and seemingly without rea-
son, to defend himself for his life. They
were in no state of preparation for
either defense or offense. They were
simply a big gang of quiet, hard work-
ing plantation Chinamen enjoying their
Sunday rest.

Much that transpired in the Japa-
nese quarters prior to the time of as-
sault can only be surmised. It is ap-
parent that organization and arming
for the descent of the murderers be-
gan early in the day. The weapons in-
cluded hoes, pieces of small iron pipe,
hatchets, hammers, axes, bludgeons,
clubs with nails driven into them, good
slabs pieces of coral and knives and
daggers. The Japanese were so bold
that they had a general. He was a
little man, mounted on a white horse
and wearing leggings that came above
his knees. The women and children,
who are sent by Indian ambassadors to
the rear, were sent by these daylight
assassins to the mill and to friends at
neighboring camps. There was made
every arrangement for a wholesale
massacre, down to the details of cov-
ering a retreat and making a stand at
their own quarters. It was all well
planned, with the cunning of murder-
ers.

It was a mob rush that was made. It
was a quiet charge. The little Jap on
the white horse led. There was not a

yell till the entrance of the Chi-
nese house was reached. Then the war cries
of the assailants mixed with the
screams of terror emitted by the de-
fenseless men who had been fallen up-
on with such force and suddenness and
at such a decided disadvantage.

Fighting was in progress all over
the building in an instant. The
Japanese swarmed the place and when
their murderous work had been com-
pleted it looked as if a cyclone, wicked
as an explosion of a powder mill, had
been at work till satiated. The effect
was like exploding an eight-inch shell
on the deck of a small gunboat. The
place was wrecked, gutted, battered to
pieces, inundated with a crazy mob,
hammered to flotsam and jetsam, torn
to bits. It was a scene of carnage. It
was a shambles with the furniture and
the interior like a condensed collapse
of a grand stand on a gala day. There
was blood everywhere. Tables, boxes,
tins, bedding, trunks, were broken and
scattered. A herd of elephants stamp-
eded could not have made a more per-
fect scene of devastation and wild riot.

The Chinese, seized with terror,
mentally and physically paralyzed by
the piratical onslaught, could do nothing
at all. As they rushed to the
front door they were brought down
with clubs and hoes and hammers. As
they made for the back door they met
the same attack. As they fell from
windows above and below they were
beaten down murderously. Oh, they
were routed as only savages rout an
inferior and unprepared force that they
sneak upon. As they raised their arms
to ward off blows the arms were struck
and broken. And much of the time
they were in a shower of the coral.
Then a Jap would hold a piece of coral
in his hand and come down on a Chi-
nese head with all the force possible.

Then a poor Chinaman who had
reached the edge of the crowd and
thought he might possibly make his
escape would be faced by a man with a
club and knocked insensible or would
be stabbed from behind with a heavy
knife. One Jap with a hammer was
the chief of the brigands, a first aid
of the little general on the white horse.
This man with a hammer, pounded on
a skull after he had once shattered it.
He broke one head in three places. No
Jap was hurt. No, there was good care
for that. Some of the Chinese in the
side rooms were asleep. Some of the
sleeping men were attacked in their
bunks. It was riot of the strong and
armed upon the weak and unarmed. In
the annals of crime in this or any other
country, the case can have but very
few parallels. It was the wolves upon
the sheep. Imagine, if you can, a
mob of Hungarian coal miners, fren-
zied by the starvation and the grow-
ing disappointment of a strike, rushing
to murder the quiet classes of a school
and you have a fair comparison of
what this one-sided battle really was
like.

The attack lasted between five and
ten minutes. The Chinese who could
escape to a camp of their friends some
two miles distant. Some of them, with
hearts thumping, eyes sticking out and
with but the one thought of escaping
with life, ran to the cane fields or for
the hills.

It was a cheap victory for the Japs.
The reward to them for their peculiar
bravery was: Three Chinese done to
death, one man that may live ten days,
sixteen seriously wounded, between
forty or fifty more or less injured. The
Japanese have also about a score of
Chinese queues. Besides the Chinese
listed in this paragraph, eight are mis-
sing. Some of them may be dead, some
may be seriously wounded, some may
have gone to rice plantations in the
district.

When the main body of the Chinese
had reached the camp of their friends
they found about fifty or seventy-five
of their countrymen. After an hour or
so they had somewhat recovered their
minds and prepared to make a return
sally. They sharpened up their cane

knives, secured hoes and clubs, and, it
is said, a few firearms. The Japanese
had been driven back to their quarters
by the plantation men, but insisted
that their women and children should
remain at the mill for a time.

This was the situation when the po-
lice first received notification of trouble
at the place. The message was to the
effect that there had been some trouble
between the races and that "seven or
eight men had been laid out." Mar-
shal Brown sent to the scene the po-
lice of Waiwala and Koolau, number-
ing in all about a dozen men. At the
same time he started over the Pail
Deputy Chillingworth, Chas. J. Faneuf
and Toma, the Japanese detective.

It was quite late in the evening when
Marshal Brown was informed that the
clash had been a serious one and that
there were signs of further hostilities.
Then the chief of police organized a
force, found Mr. Dillingham at church
and chartered a special train of two
coaches, with Harry Roberts as con-
ductor and Chas. Musgrave as engi-
neer. Ten men were picked from the
Mounted Patrol, under Capt. Spiller,
and ten from the foot police, under
Lieut. Holl. Capt. Parker recruited the
force. All this left Deputy Hitchcock
as the ranking police officer in town.
Attorney General Cooper, Deputy At-
torney General Atkinson, C. H. Norton
and a representative of the Advertiser
were passengers. At Waiwala were
picked up Manager Goodale, an old
friend of the manager of Kahuku, Col.
C. P. Lauke, and Surveyor Fisher, late
of the First New York. On the way
down the train ran over a calf, but was
delayed only a couple of minutes. The
run to Kahuku was made in the very
good time of three hours. There was a
bright moon all night and a footman
could be seen a distance of several hun-
dred yards.

At the plantation was found a condi-
tion of affairs much more satisfactory
and peaceful than had been anticipated.
The substance was due to the intelli-
gent efforts and the determined cour-
age of Manager Weight and Head Luna
Worthington. They had done exactly
the only thing there was to do. They
had kept the hostile forces apart after
accelerating their separation. The
Chinese had been bent upon returning
for vengeance. The Japanese had be-
come emboldened by the ease with
which their slaughter had been carried
out and hearing that the Chinese were
willing to fight, were for having a
pitched battle at once anywhere. They
had passed word around to some of the
other Japanese camps for their con-
tributions to be ready to join in a move-
ment on all the Chinese on the whole
of the place. It required the greatest
firmness on the part of Manager
Weight and Head Luna Worthington
to quiet the men to any degree. At
one stage a force of half a hundred
Chinese who were for making a quick
raid on the Japanese, was turned back
on the road. Mr. Weight had all the
camps patrolled or guarded, all the
roads watched and an especially heavy
guard about the quarters of the Japs,
who had begun and ended the sim-
ulacra of a battle.

When the passengers left the police
special train there was on the ground a
law and order corps of not less than
sixty men. The men from the Mounted
Patrol were without their horses and
were armed with clubs and six-shoot-
ers. The foot police had rifles. The
plantation men available for military
duty were nearly all mounted and were
armed with firearms or whips. At-
torney General Cooper and Marshal Brown
had a short conference with Manager
Weight. All the latest reports were
given to the effect that the Chinese would
come up for a fight at daylight. The Mar-
shal suggested that it would be best to es-
tablish a strong patrol and to make
sure that there could be no further
fighting. Deputy Marshal Chilling-
worth, with Faneuf and Toma, who
had fallen from his horse three times
on the trip over the Pail, arrived at
this juncture. Chillingworth was made
officer of the Guard and the town po-
lice went on duty at once.

At daylight the Chinese camp, two
miles away, was visited. Manager
Weight had not exaggerated at all. The
Chinese had determined to get revenge
or die and had sharpened their cane
knives. They were quite readily dis-
suaded from their purpose, the Japs
meanwhile being held under close
guard. A census of the Chinese was

taken and then all who were in the con-
flict and still able to travel were
brought down to the Japanese quar-
ters. Here the Japs were lined up and
the work of selecting the ringleader
and the most active of the murderers
was started in. The lunas and white
men from the mill, Manager Weight
and the Chinese were able to pick out
twenty-three Japs who had been fore-
most in the assault. All these men
were placed under arrest. It is be-
lieved that the party includes the gen-
eral who rode the white horse, the man
who wielded the hammer with the two
round ends and one of the men who
did much stabbing and slashing with
a knife. It is settled in the police de-
partment that the actually guilty men,
the ones who did the bloody work, shall
be punished if possible.

An inquest was held on the three
dead Chinamen. Then sixteen wound-
ed men who required considerable med-
ical attention and the twenty-three
Japanese were loaded on a train and
brought to town. The train arrived
about 5 o'clock and was met at the
depot by an enormous crowd. Both the
Chinese and the Japanese were taken
to Oahu prison, where surgeons at once
gave the wounded men proper care.

The one wounded Chinaman left at
the plantation cannot live. Dr. Her-
bert Wood said that the trip to town
would only hasten the man's demise.
The poor Chinaman has two stabs.
They were inflicted with a long dirk.
One is in front and one is behind. Both
his lungs were cut and he is bleeding
inwardly. The greatest credit is due
Dr. Herbert Wood for his diligent and
skillful services during this affair. He
was on the scene early from Waiwala
and it was only his prompt attention
that saved the lives of three of the
wounded Chinamen, who would have
bled to death in a short time. All of
the police force, natives and foreigners
alike, behaved well. They were ready
to meet any emergency in the face of
vastly greater numbers.

Representatives of both the Chinese
and Japanese Governments visited Ka-
huku and saw all there was to see.
Both men must have been deeply im-
pressed with the terrible possibilities
of an extension of such a cruel and re-
lentless feud. The Japanese attache
kindly acted as interpreter pending the
arrival of the police department's man
and accomplished not a little in the
direction of quieting his people. Goo
Kim accompanied the Chinese Consul
to the place.

The prisoners brought to town will
be arraigned in a day or two. In the
interval, or rather right along, consid-
erable of the police talent will be en-
gaged in endeavoring to get at the real
cause of the trouble. On Saturday af-
ternoon there was a slight fight by a
couple of the opposing nationalities,
but it was not of sufficient importance
to precipitate a race war. The Chinese
did not reckon that it amounted to any-
thing. It is said that for a long time
there has been more or less feeling
manifested at intervals between these
two particular camps. Now, of course,
the feeling cannot be cast out.

The trouble at Kahuku was talked
everywhere yesterday, as the main
facts had been telephoned over the
night before for the Advertiser. It was
next to impossible to get any news
from the plantation during the day or
up to the time of the return of the po-
lice.

A Sudden Death.

Mrs. Charles A. Stoble died sudden-
ly on Hawaii from heart failure a few
days ago. She was out riding with the
Shipman children when she was at-
tacked by a fainting spell and fell
from the carriage. She was taken to
the Shipman residence where she died
the following day. Mrs. Stoble arrived
in Hilo last December to visit the Ship-
man family who are related to Mr.
Stoble. The bereaved husband is con-
nected with the Hilo Drug Co.

RAILWAYS AND TRUST.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The railroad
companies are not fascinated with the
idea of the car-building trusts. Man-
agers of several of the big lines run-
ning from Chicago say that hereafter
they will build their own cars rather
than be held up by the trust. The only
thing that will be necessary in most
cases is for the transportation com-
panies to enlarge their shops. "We
have built many of our cars, and with-
out a great deal of extra expense we
could probably arrange to build all of
them," said General Manager Parker
of the Rock Island road.

President Stickney of the Great
Western system, has decided to build
his own cars.

U. S. A. BOYS WIN

Twentieth Infantry's Work Near Manila.

THEY CHARGE INTRENCHMENTS

Towns Taken - Losses - Report From Gen. Otis - Aguinaldo's End is Near.

MANILA, March 16.—5:50 p. m.—
The First Battalion of the Twentieth
Infantry Regiment advanced from
Pasig today, clearing the country to
Cainta, a well-defended village of 700
inhabitants five miles northwest of the
foot-hills. The troops first encountered
the rebel outposts in the dense jungles
on the banks of the river. The enemy
was dislodged after half an hour's
fighting. The Americans advanced in
splendid manner under a heavy fire
until they were ready to volley the re-
bels from the trenches. The latter had
a great advantage and dropped a num-
ber of our men. The Americans
charged across the rice fields, making
four advances on the enemy, who num-
bered 1000 men, 500 of whom were in-
trenched, in the face of a cross fire.

Our troops carried the town after
four hours' fighting and burned the
outskirts, the rebels firing from the
windows and keeping up a running fire
in the streets. The Americans then
withdrew in order to obtain more am-
munition.

The rebels lost about 100 men and
the American loss was Corp. Johnson,
of Company C, and Private McAvoy,
of Company L, killed, and eleven
wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The fol-
lowing from Gen. Otis reached the
War Department today:
"MANILA, March 16.—Adjutant Gen-
eral, Washington: Reports from Ho-
lo indicate improvement; less activity
on the part of insurgents of the island;
reports from Negros most encourag-
ing; the inhabitants are enthusiastic.
Quiet prevails throughout the island,
and Col. Smith is directing affairs in
framing the internal government. Cebu
is quiet, and business is progressing
under United States protection. Re-
ports from Samar and Leyte indicate
a desire of the inhabitants for the
United States troops; these islands oc-
cupied. The insurgents' control con-
fined to Luzon and the occupation of
the Pasig river line with control of
Laguna de Bay has cut the country oc-
cupied by the Tagalos in nearly two
equal parts."

OTIS.
MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—United
States Senator Kyle, of South Dakota,
said here this morning, while en route
home, that President McKinley has
lately received private advice to the
effect that the Filipino republic was on
its last legs. The Senator said he had
received this information from sources
very near the President and that the
latter anticipated the collapse of Agui-
naldo's government and the complete
occupation of the islands by Gen. Otis
in a few days.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Advice
have been received from Manila which
indicate that the climax may occur at
any hour. The officials here are very
well pleased with the condition of af-
fairs, but will not at present discuss
the details of the dispatches. The in-
dications are that hostilities may end
within a very short time. President
McKinley has been advised.

TO TAKE LAND HERE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—
After mature consideration the
War Department has decided to
take advantage of the provision
of the act by which Hawaii was
annexed to the United States,
transferring the public lands to
the general Government, to ac-
quire such tracts in the islands
as may be necessary for mili-
tary purposes. To this end an
officer will be sent to Honolulu
and will begin the work of tak-
ing possession in the name of
the War Department of a con-
siderable tract near the capital.
The Navy Department has been
forehanded in this particular,
having through Commander
Hanna possessed itself of some
fine water-front property with-
in a short time after the annex-
ation resolution was adopted.

The Late Capt. Palmer.

A relative of the late Capt. Julius
Palmer, writing to a citizen of this
place, says: The captain lived in a
cottage quite alone near the village of
Wellfleet. He was taken ill and cared
for himself till he realized that the
case was becoming serious. Then he
hoisted a signal of distress, which was
soon seen by his nearest neighbor, one
mile away. Aid was given at once and
relatives of the sick man were sum-
moned, but he passed away before any
of them could reach his bedside.

AN ARM TORN OFF

Bad Accident in Hawaiian Gazette Co. Press Room.

A YOUNG HAWAIIAN MAIMED

Caught in the Belting—Carried Around Till Flesh and Bone Parted—Cared for.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There was a shocking accident in the press rooms of the Hawaiian Gazette Company yesterday afternoon. William Leleio, a native boy in the employ of the concern, lost his left arm. The member caught in the belting and was twisted around at the middle of the muscle. Leleio is at the hospital. He is weak indeed. The hurt was a great strain and the reaction a determined assault on a robust constitution. The boy was in excellent health and was temperate. His store of vitality stands him in good stead now. He will pull through, but it will be many weeks before he can be about. An amputation was performed at the Queen's Hospital, where the young man occupies a cot and is receiving the best attention.

In the press room were Kinslea, Boisse and a number of assistants. Leleio, a member of the force for several years and well acquainted with his duties as a helper, went aloft to a platform, as he had done many times before, to place a belt on a pulley. The 12-H. P. gas engine was running and a couple of cylinder and a couple of small presses were in use. Leleio's left arm became engaged between the belt and the pulley and such was the strength of the machinery that he was carried around for three revolutions. Then the arm parted and he fell to the platform in a sitting posture. Kinslea, Boisse and others acted at once. Kinslea stopped the engine and Boisse the presses.

Leleio's detached arm was fastened to the main shaft by the belt, which had snapped just as the arm was ground off. The suffering boy was lowered to a table and cared for in the best manner that those about him could know. He was not rendered unconscious, but was unable to tell how it happened. Everything was at high speed and the accident was so quick in its action and so unexpected by the boy that there was not left in his mind any impression of the details. Leleio had a beautiful arm and hand and the member so roughly torn from his body looked like a bronze cast as it stood out from the metal. It was afterwards discovered to have been badly bruised, though the skin was not opened. The wound to the body was a frightful one. Sticking from the stump of the arm, the center of a mass of torn and mangled flesh, was the bone, about an inch in diameter and with an irregular fracture, coming to a point. This was at once covered. The arm was removed from above, wrapped up and delivered to the police department. The wound for the surgeons was covered.

A number of physicians were called. There appeared without delay Drs. Wayson, Murray, Herbert and Humphris. A temporary dressing was placed and Dr. Humphris remained to accompany the boy to the hospital. It was proposed to use a hack to carry Leleio to the hospital, but Dr. Humphris would not allow this for the reason that the sitting up or the jolting might start bleeding that would be serious at least, if not fatal. It was a remarkable thing about the accident that the bleeding amounted to so very little. This was accountable from the fact that the manner of severing the arm had changed the position of the arteries and had so bunched them as to stop a flow of violence.

Twenty to thirty of the employees of the company had come to the scene. Their first knowledge that there had been an accident was in hearing the contact of Leleio's body with the ceiling as it was carried around and around. A crowd that finally numbered not less than 500 gathered outside the building in the post office lane. The new police wagon, upon request, was ordered by Deputy Marshal Hitchcock. It was out to give the horses a run, but was soon found by couriers dispatched by the Deputy Marshal and came to do the first service of the chariot. Leleio was carefully placed upon the litter and was soon at the hospital. He went in charge of Dr. Humphris and was accompanied by his especial friend, Wm. Kekeli, at whose home in Kaunakapili he has lived.

It was decided by the surgeons that the necessary operation should be performed at once. The amputation was made at the shoulder by Drs. Wood, Cooper and Humphris. This took but a short time and then the poor boy was turned over to the nurses. The Gazette Company will look after him during his confinement and after his recovery. The accident was of the sort that occurs once in a while in any establishment where there is machinery.

Leleio is a boy of wonderful courage. At no time did he complain of his injuries. In reply to questions he said that his ribs, back and legs were hurt. He was in collision all over, but fortunately no bones were broken other than the one wrenched apart. His shirt was torn from him, exhibiting a fine chest. While lying on the table in the press room he asked for water several times, asked where he was to be taken to, but groaned not once.

The maimed boy is 21 years of age. He is an orphan. His only relative here is Miss Alice Leleio, a young lady who makes her home at Kawahāhō Seminary and who is, perhaps, best known as an organist, having long furnished music for the choir at Kawahāhō.

has church. She is deeply grieved by the accident. Professor Theo. Richards at once volunteered aid, as he has Leleio's name on his list of promising young Hawaiians. William and Miss Alice were born on one of the South Sea Islands, where their parents were missionaries sent from here. The boy at one time attended Kamehameha college, where he was a bright student, an enthusiastic athlete and a popular lad. On leaving school seven years ago he came to the Gazette office and has been in them most of the time ever since. He is steady, industrious and in every way worthy.

New Steamer.

A new steamer, which will be the largest in these waters, has been added to the Seattle line. Henry Waterhouse & Co. received the advice yesterday. The new addition will be a 600-ton steamer, the same size as the large boats now building for the Oceanic Co. She will be put on the route in about a month. In the meantime the 1000-ton steamer Ellen Thompson will be used.

FIRE ALARM.

It was at the Manila Show in a Chinese Theater.

Russell Colegrove's Manila show company gave an entertainment at the new Chinese theatre Saturday evening, to a large cosmopolitan audience. Rosa appeared in several acts, the most popular of which was a Chinese song with harp accompaniment. The other features were a photograph and projectoscope exhibition.

While they were sitting up the picture machine, an alarm of fire suddenly spread through the house. The whole audience rushed pell-mell for the door. Nobody knew how great the danger was, but everybody was determined to get out. From the outside smoke could be seen coming from the windows of the second floor. It soon developed, however, that the fire didn't amount to anything. A film of the projectoscope machine had caught fire, and as the material is highly inflammable it made quite a blaze for a few seconds. It was quenched with a couple of buckets of water. The spectators returned to their seats about as rapidly as they had left them, and the entertainment was resumed.

A Clergyman's Views.

The Rev. Geo. A. Wilkins is a prominent clergyman of West Lebanon, N. H. It is not often a clergyman will talk for publication. Mr. Wilkins would not have done so in this case, except he felt sure his statement would be the means of benefiting others, and he knew what he was talking of for it was his own personal experience he gave. It will carry weight with our readers, because people have confidence in the word of a pastor. As Mr. Wilkins lives in the States of Vermont, near the N. H. border, he is well known on both sides of the boundary line, and has ministered to a great many congregations. "From exposure and overwork," he says, "while in my last clerical charge I experienced considerable trouble from an affection of the kidneys. Having made use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I found great relief from them." You can't spin a long yarn about backache. You have it, it hurts and you wish to get rid of it. What will drive it away is worth more to the reader than a column and a half of symptoms. Can you ask for more convincing proof than the Rev. Mr. Wilkins' testimony? It is short, but to the point, and expresses a great deal in small space. To any one who suffers from kidney ills, this valuable medicine would be a boon, and Mr. Wilkins' testimony may do much good.

These pills may be had of dealers generally or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., on receipt of price—50c per box (or 6 boxes for \$2.50).

THE QUEEN SIGNS

MADRID, March 17.—The Queen Regent has signed the treaty of peace. It will be forwarded to the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon for exchange for one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the official Gazette.

The first draft of the treaty was signed in Paris on December 10, 1898. It was approved by the United States Senate by a vote of 57 to 27 on February 6, and was signed by the President on February 10.

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President has appointed Herbert Putnam of Boston to be Librarian of Congress.

BARON RUSSELL.

LONDON, March 16.—Baron Russell, Chief Justice of England, has been appointed successor of Baron Herschell on the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Geo. B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

A HEARTY ALOHA

Friends Say Farewell to Mr. W. J. Kenny.

Given a Rousing Send-off at the Steamer—Had Become a General Favorite.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

British ex-Commissioner W. J. Kenny left for his new post at Hakodate, North Japan, by the S. S. Hongkong Maru last night. Despite the lateness of the hour and the somewhat inclement condition of the weather, a large crowd had gathered on the wharf, and he was given a rousing and most flattering "send-off." On the deck of the steamer were gathered at least half a hundred of his personal friends, members of the Honolulu Cricket Club being conspicuous by their numerical representation. In the midst of this knot stood the genial official, so completely smothered with leis that he looked as helpless as an Indian papoose, his hands being barely left him free to shake those of the many persons pressing forward to tender their "bon voyage."

Then the National anthem "God Save the Queen," was sung with all the fervor and seriousness so characteristic of the Britishers on such like occasions, all heads being bowed, followed by ringing cheers, first for the Sovereign and then for her popular representative, who was further complimented with the song "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow." Among kamaainas and prominent citizens present were noted Mr. Kenny's successor in office, H. B. M. Consul General Hoare, Governor Claghorn, T. Clive Davies, Judge Stanley, Dr. Murray, Mr. Starkey, Wm. Horace Wright, Wm. Spruill and others. Before yet less than half of the little band had taken leave, an adjournment was proposed to the cabin saloon, where champagne was served to all and Mr. Kenny's toast was drunk.

The whole affair was enlivened by the efforts of Capt. Berger, who, by the way, presented Mr. Kenny with a handsomely bound volume of Hawaiian music—the band playing Irish, English and native airs alternately. Everybody present were animated by but one unanimous feeling, that of sincere regret at the parting. Mr. Kenny possesses in full measure the happy gift of gaining the good will of all with whom he comes in contact, by virtue of his charming and winning bonhomie, and as for the local cricketers, he has positively endeared himself to that body. The ex-Commissioner expressed a hope to be enabled to pay a flying visit to Honolulu within a year; if he does not, there is talk of fetching him back by force. Meanwhile all unite in wishing him God speed and aloha.

Against Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Merchants' Association, eager to ascertain the wishes of its members in regard to the proposed Pacific Ocean and International Exposition to be held in this city in 1901, sent inquiries to all, asking for a reply whether they favored such an exposition or not. Of the 394 responses received 157 are decidedly in favor, 29 favor the exposition upon certain conditions, 195 are decidedly opposed and 13 oppose it only on conditions.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A special dispatch to the World from Vancouver, B. C., says: Carl Stummerfelt, a German who was a passenger on the steamer Tees, which has arrived here from the Lynn canal, brought the news that a battle had been fought between American and Canadian miners a few miles off the Dalton trail. Four men are reported to have been killed outright and a number of others are said to have been seriously wounded.

When the alien mining law of British Columbia was enforced a few months ago, the American miners left Arlin, a new Canadian gold district and struck north. They found a short distance off the Dalton trail on the Porcupine river, a district rich in placer gold. It was generally conceded that the new placers were in American territory, and the miners vowed that no Canadian should stake a claim. Some Canadian mounted policemen, however, did stake claims on the American territory and justified their act by moving the Canadian flag from Mount Pleasant on the trail so as to make the line take in a rich part of the district.

They were followed by at least forty Canadian miners, who all located good claims. A fortnight ago about 100 American miners held a meeting and decided to send notices to all Canadians to leave the country within five days. The notices were sent out, but no heed was paid to them.

Stummerfelt, who left the Porcupine river district two weeks ago, says: "Early on the morning of the sixth day after the notice the American miners met and proceeded to the Canadian camp. I don't believe they intended bloodshed, although they were fully armed. Before they could even state the object of their visit, some one, I don't know from which party, fired a shot, and then everyone seemed to be shooting. Several rounds were fired, and four men, I was told, were killed outright—an American and three Canadians.

The battle was very brief and resulted in the Canadians, about fifty in number, flying across the border."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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---Dealer in---

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Any goods not in stock will be ordered by request of purchaser.

Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LIFE ON MAUI

Time Made for Literary and Musical Evenings.

STORY AND SONG—ANTHEM

Nine National Airs Heard—Prospecting in Iao Valley for Water Power—At Spreckelsville.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, March 25, 1896.—During last evening, the 24th, the March "Literary" took place in the parlors of the Iao Foreign church. The following program, entitled "Song and Story," and arranged by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, was much enjoyed:

Piano solo Miss Kate Watson
Story—"The Miller and the Freebooters" Mr. W. E. Nicoll
Vocal Solo Miss Simpson
Story—"Three Old Maids and an Old Beau" Miss Kate Watson
Trio—"Messrs. Lindsay, Nicoll, Baldwin Story—"A College Rush"
Mr. W. Beckwith
Vocal Solo Mrs. J. J. Hair
(Violin obligato by Miss Watson.)
Story—"Two Kentucky Gentlemen of the Old School"
Mrs. H. P. Baldwin
Vocal Solo Mrs. W. E. Nicoll
Story—"Mending a Clock" (Barrie)
Mr. D. C. Lindsay
Song—"Auld Lang Syne"
Story—"The Wallace at the Battle of Shiloh" Mr. C. H. Dickey
Song—"Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Normal Instructor T. H. Gibson, who has been at Keanae during the week, returns to Honolulu today.

Land Commissioner Brown and daughter have been on Maui during the week. Monday, the 20th, Messrs. Brown and Alken visited government lands at Kahakuloa.

Mr. W. Marshal, an old Maui kamaaina, has been in Walluku during the past week. He is to be head luna of the new Lanai plantation.

During the evening of the 24th, the Walluku Union school, assisted by some ladies and gentlemen of the town celebrated the close of school prior to the Easter vacation by a notable entertainment. The large school hall was crowded by an appreciative audience, who loudly applauded each number of an excellent program of songs, recitations, tableaux and dialogues. The most interesting event of the evening was the singing of nine national anthems—the leader of each chorus waving the appropriate flag.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung first, by a chorus of fifty voices, led by Miss Ziegler, Mesdames Heapy, Scott and Austin, Mr. L. Crook, Dr. Boote and others.

"God Save the Queen," led by Mr. G. W. Scott, Mrs. Heapy and others. The Danish anthem—Capt. Janson, of the Salvation Army.

The Portuguese Hymn—A Company of Portuguese children.
The French National Hymn—Mr. Haron.

The German Anthem—S. Hons.
The Chinese Anthem—Chinese.
The Japanese Anthem—Japanese.
Hawaii Pono!—Hawaiians.

Much praise is due Mrs. Heapy and Mr. J. A. Moore for arranging so enjoyable an entertainment.

Saturday evening a dancing party was given in Spreckelsville hall by Manager and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie. Between seventy and eighty guests were present from Walluku, Kahului, Pala, Hamakua and Spreckelsville. The Kahului R. R. Co.'s trains running from Walluku and Pala. The Walluku Quintette club played most excellent music and the dancing was heartily enjoyed until midnight. Mr. McLane made an efficient floor manager.

Friday, the 24th, by clever management, the Walluku police captured a che fa bank, two bankers and four runners. For some time the police have been baffled in their efforts to capture the bank, inasmuch as it was carried on in a house all boarded up, with its fastenings secured by heavy bolts. The bankers, becoming suspicious, moved their banking apparatus to a pasture near the sea, where the police, disguised as Hawaiian women and fishermen, were successful in effecting a capture.

The Huelo Sugar Mill Company's plantation is prospering. They have about forty acres of seed cane growing finely.

During Saturday afternoon, the 18th, the trustees of Maunaloa Seminary held a meeting at Sunnyside and approved of plans for the new seminary shown them by Mr. C. W. Dickey, of the firm of Ripley & Dickey.

Mr. J. Fleming, of Grove Ranch, is very sick with rheumatic fever.
Mr. W. C. Crook, Jr., of San Francisco, is visiting his father in Makawao. Mr. Crook was clerk of the Baldwin hotel and rescued the hotel books during the great fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Waterhouse are at the Kaluanui home of Mr. C. H.

Dickey. Mr. Waterhouse is convalescing rapidly.
The steeple of the Pala Foreign church, recently shattered and stripped of shingles by lightning, is being repaired.

Thursday, the 23d, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, W. J. Lowrie and Engineer Schlueter visited Iao valley. Their visit was in connection with the proposed use of Iao water for generating electricity.

On the 20th, the brig Lucine arrived in Kahului and brought general merchandise for H. C. Co. She had been in Lahaina for a week or more.

On the 23rd the bark Hayden Brown arrived with coal for Kahului R. R. Co.

On the 22nd, the schooner Allen A. departed with Hana sugar.
The 24th the schooner Falcon departed in ballast for Honolulu.
Weather—South wind.

MRS. H. J. NOLTE.

An Estimable Hawaiian Lady Passes Away.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mrs. H. J. Nolte died yesterday afternoon at 1:30 at the Queen's Hospital. For some time the deceased lady has been ailing, but not until Thursday did her illness take a serious turn. She was then removed to Queen's Hospital where death occurred.

Mrs. Nolte was a native of these islands. She was a most estimable lady and had hosts of friends. In charitable and religious work she always took a prominent part. She was gentle and kind with an air of refinement. She was in her 55th year at the time of her death, having been married thirty-seven years. She was noted for her hospitality and ever made her guests feel perfectly at home.

She leaves a husband and a daughter. Mr. Nolte is well known to all kamaainas. The daughter, Miss Frederika Nolte, is one of Honolulu's favorites. She is an accomplished singer and porcelain painter. For a long time she appeared quite often before the public in vocal selections, but since her last trip to San Francisco her voice has been heard only by friends in private. Friends and acquaintances unite in condoling with the bereaved husband and daughter.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

It is Now Colonel Jones. Other Promotions.

The election of officers of the National Guard was held at the Bungalow Saturday evening. There was no opposition, but there was a large turnout of officers in order that they might congratulate those who were promoted.

The new commander of the regiment to succeed Col. Fisher, resigned, is Col. J. W. Jones, formerly lieutenant colonel. Senior Major C. J. McCarty succeeds to the lieutenant colonelcy, while Capt. J. M. Camara become junior major. Maj. Ziegler is now senior battalion commander.

After the formality of an election was gone through with, the promoted officers were besieged with congratulations and handshakes. Each one of them is an efficient soldier, a thorough commander, and deservedly popular. The members of the regiment may well be proud of their commanders. Refreshments were served upstairs. Toasts were offered, songs were sung and a thoroughly good time was had by all.

REV. M. C. HARRIS.

The Japanese Missionary Now Visiting Hawaii.

Among the arrivals by the Hongkong Maru was Rev. M. C. Harris from California. He will remain in the Islands some time. He is the superintendent of all Methodist Japanese work on the coast and on these Islands, and is here to look over the field. He is the guest of Rev. G. L. Pearson of the M. E. Church and will deliver several sermons while here.

Rev. Harris is no stranger to Honolulu. He has been here off and on for over eight years and during his visits has made hosts of friends. For twenty years he was in charge of the Methodist mission work in Japan. While there he did noble work and received the fourth decoration from the Emperor as a mark of esteem. While here he will visit all the Islands of the group.

Who is John Rahr?

SEATTLE, Wash., March 16.—According to the steamer Excelsior, which arrived tonight from Copper River with 100 passengers, an epidemic of scurvy is sapping the life of hundreds of once sturdy men now in that country. Ten deaths have occurred in the last three months and over fifty cases that may result fatally are reported. No portion of the country seems to have escaped. River Valley is a great hospital, where every settlement is a ward for dying men. A partial list of the dead includes the name of JOHN RAHR, HONOLULU.

Legacy Tax.

In the matter of the estate of Stephen Spencer, deceased, Henry Holmes, administrator, has been ordered to pay the five per cent. legacy tax amounting to \$3,747.72, and to pay himself \$100 as his fee.

Wm. A. Bowen has been appointed administrator of the estate of Iuga Bergesen, deceased, amounting to \$5000.

MANILA AS IT IS

Observations of Bob Gardner, an Islander.

HE SAW SOME FIGHTING

Piles of Dead Bodies—Burial in the Trenches—Bullets Whistle—No Business.

Manila, P. I., Feb. 28, 1896.

Friend

I received your letter and package of papers in good order. The news from old Honolulu was quite a treat down here. After I read the papers I passed them along the line to a few more "kanakas" and they were all well pleased to read papers from home. The Scandia arrived here last Saturday. Young Harry Noakes, the barber, who roomed at Joe Silvey's, has arrived here. I was quite surprised to see him and he was about as astonished as I. Harry met his brother, who is a yeoman on the Olympia, and will start him in a barber shop here, but there are so many cheap Spanish and Filipino shops here that I think he will have a sharp struggle for a while, though, of course, he will get all the white men.

We are having hot times here now. We have to be always ready to hop out of our houses day or night. The insurgents vow that they will reduce Manila to ashes and thus far they have made five attempts to do so, but each one, although doing an awful lot of destruction, was unsuccessful.

The last fire was last Wednesday night, when they burned up over eight hundred thousand dollars worth of property, but the fools burnt out more of their own people than of any other nationality. The people they were trying to injure were the Americans and Spaniards, and it is a fact that their losses didn't amount to \$20,000, so you will see the principal loss fell on the insurgents.

I have been an eye witness to two battles fought on the field—the battle of Malate and the battle of Malabon. The battle of Malate commenced on Saturday, February 4th, and lasted all of the 4th, 5th and 6th. I tell you it was a grand sight. It's something that I can't describe with a pen. Billy Gorham, an engineer named Halpin and myself were together. We were following the firing line so closely that we could almost feel the wind of the bullets as they sped past us. I never thought that I would see so many dead men in my life. The American loss in this battle was very slight. We were so close to the fighting that we saw Maj. McConville, of the First Idaho, fall after a hand to hand encounter with an insurgent captain. We saw plainly a private put a bullet through the head of the insurgent after Maj. McConville was dead, in fact we reached the spot just as the Red Cross boys were putting the Major's body on the stretcher to remove it from the field.

The insurgents were retreating all the time and were compelled to leave their dead and wounded just where they lay. I saw, in one trenchment that the insurgents had thrown up, over forty bodies in all kinds of shapes and positions, just as they fell. I know they were buried just as they lay, for we saw quite a crowd coming from the front. At first we thought it was a crowd of rebels, and we were thinking about jumping into the trench with the dead to hide ourselves, but as we looked closer, we saw, to our great relief, that they were boys in blue. They had with them about forty rebel prisoners, who were supplied with picks and shovels to dig graves and bury

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T. P. O'CONNOR, HOME RULER.

"Tay Pay" O'Connor, M. P., is one of the leading Irish Nationalists. He still believes in home rule for Ireland and has recently predicted the ultimate triumph of that cause. Mr. O'Connor is owner and editor of "M. A. P." which interpreted means "Mainly About People," a journal which has become widely known.

their own dead. Well, we followed them around for an hour or so. When they arrived at this trench that I speak of only a few minutes duration, and we counted over eighty dead insurgents right from one spot, so we gave up counting, but I should judge that there were fully two hundred dead there, and this only in one rice patch, so you can imagine how close the fighting was.

At the battle of Calococan, the following Sunday, there was not so much excitement, but we didn't get there until the afternoon, and the thing was pretty well cooled down, but there had been severe fighting in the forenoon. As it was we had to lie down several times, for the rebel sharpshooters were firing every now and then into the American line. We were with a squad from the First Idaho and were comparatively safe, but still it was unpleasant to hear a Mauser bullet whizz past us occasionally, and besides, he compelled to lie down quite often in long wet grass, so I suggested to the gang that we head for town, as there might be a possibility of one or more of us stopping a Mauser, and my suggestion was agreed to without dissent.

The city is under martial law. Nobody, except soldiers, is allowed on the streets after 7 p. m. Saloons are open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., but there's no business going on. Several of the prominent Spanish and Filipino merchants have kept their places closed since the outbreak started.

I tell you the American boys are doing some glorious work. There are no soldiers in town except one regiment of the Minnesotas, who do the police duty of the city and suburbs. The Boys in Blue are living in their trenches at Calococan and are always anxious for an attack to be made or opened. There's no use talking, there isn't a coward in the American ranks. Every man is anxious to fight. The contingent from Honolulu, Murray, Cook, Faneuf and others, are all proving the best kind of fighting material. Why, say, a major in the First Nebraska had to fire Harry Murray out of the fighting several times. Harry was the foremost man in every skirmish and the reason the major growled at Harry was because he was so enthusiastic in each fight that he exposed himself too much to the enemy. I have heard it said that it won't be long before Harry is promoted.

Jack Weatherbee joined the First Idahos out here, and at the battle of Malate on the 5th of February he was shot in the back by a rebel sharpshooter who was up in a tree. I don't think poor Jack will ever recover. I saw him yesterday. He is paralyzed from the hips down, has no power at all, although he talks all right. One of the nurses told me that even if he does recover, his lower limbs will always be powerless.

Well, Sid, I hope this will find you right side up, and that you are doing well. I will return to Honolulu in July. Give my aloha to George Perry, Charlie Andrews and Mr. J. T. Silva.

Wishing you good health and success I remain, your friend

BOB.

Robert A. Gardner, Liberty Cafe, No. 1, Escolta, Manila, P. I.

DAWSON FIRE.

DAWSON CITY, February 14 (via Seattle, March 14).—Fire destroyed six buildings in Dawson's business center last night, entailing a loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000. A heavy wind was prevailing at the time and the town narrowly escaped destruction.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

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L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

LAST WEEK

We had a talk about Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Chairs and Mirrors, this week we shall tell you about some other things that are also essential. We would like to call your attention to our grand display of

Extension Tables.

These are of entirely new patterns, and will accommodate from four to fifteen people. We also have some very handsome

Silk Floss Pillows

Just the thing for your

PARLOR or SITTING ROOM To give them a cozy appearance.

There has been such a demand for Box Couches that we are making a specialty of them at present. Now that the hot weather is coming on again, have you given a thought about getting an awning either for your place of business or your residence. We are prepared to make all sizes.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green).

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1896

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1899.

IMPROVE THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

The trustees of the Bishop estate own and control a large amount of tenement property near the junction of Nuuanu and Heretania streets. These buildings, measured by the standard of modern tenement houses, are not creditable from any standpoint. The present trustees are not responsible for their construction, for they have taken them as part of the trust estate.

But the trustees would set an excellent example in the administration of a great charity, if they would erect in the place of these buildings some model tenement houses, which would return fair incomes on the investment, and at the same time give decent dwelling places to those who are forced to live as cheaply as possible. A charity that derives an income from any source that directly involves or forces the degradation of human beings, cannot be called a charity. The benevolent burglar who supported the orphan children of a friend, claimed that his charity entitled him to the respect of his neighbors. But his claim did not bear examination.

On the completion of the sewage system, perhaps the trustees will find pleasure and profit in putting up model tenement houses.

The general condition of the crowded district is disgraceful. Out of it comes a large profit, of course. Example, if not precept, may gradually change the conditions.

POOR PAY.

Thirty-five years have passed since the close of the Civil War. A recent debate in the House of Representatives shows that there are still many unsettled claims against the government arising out of the property used for war purposes in the South, and the persistent injustice of the Nation in refusing to pay compensation that has been due for thirty-eight years.

James Cameron and wife owned and occupied thirty-seven acres of valuable land in Chattanooga, Tenn. Thirty-four acres were covered with a forest of large oak trees, and there was a residence, a studio, barns, and other improvements upon the land.

Gen. Rosecrans occupied the place with his troops in 1863, constructed earth works upon it, and cut down all of the fine trees for firewood. The place remained in the possession and use of the army until the war closed. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron were thoroughly loyal to the United States, and in every way aided the Federal forces. A commission appointed by Gen. Rosecrans in 1863 estimated the damages done to the property at \$20,000. Gen. Grant in 1864, personally urged the payment of the claim, although the war had not closed. He certified, of his own knowledge to the use of the premises for fortifications, and wrote to Mrs. Cameron from the Army Headquarters at City Point, Va., in 1864, that it was a case "where prompt payment should be made."

Nothing was paid. The war closed and nothing was paid. Year after year the case was presented to Congress, but no action was taken. Mr. Cameron died in poverty. Then Mrs. Cameron urged the payment of it. Congress refused to act. Mrs. Cameron is now living in poverty.

Gen. Grosvenor, the stalwart Republican, made an effort in the House on February 6th to obtain the payment of \$10,000 or one-half the amount allowed, and without interest. Even Mr. Cannon aided him. There was no dispute about the facts. It was acknowledged that while Union men in the North, as a rule, were not injured by the war, there were Union men in the South who were unquestionably loyal like Mr. Cameron, but were ruined by the movements of the Federal army. A vote was taken, after the debate, on the bill appropriating \$10,000 to Mrs. Cameron, and the matter was laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Slayden of Texas stated during the debates that officers of the army at the close of the Civil War had agreed to lease certain wharves at Port Lavaca, Texas, from the owner, that the wharves were used by the army, and the amount of the rental \$5,300, certified to by the commanding officers. He stated that the amount had not been paid, because there was no appropriation to pay it, and in spite of the constant application for settlement during the last thirty-five years, it still remained unpaid. The owner of the claim is now poor, helpless and a paralytic.

The young people ask, after they have read these stories about the national injustice: What is the reason for it? Why should not the great Republic do justice to its own loyal people before it undertakes to secure jus-

dice to the down trodden in foreign lands?

A partial answer is that since the war, the general opinion in Congress has been that many claims made on behalf of alleged loyal men are fraudulent, and, besides, the payment of all just claims might "swamp the Treasury." In this condition of uncertainty Congress hesitates to act, as it hesitates to act for nearly a hundred years in the French Spoliation Claims, and rendered justice not to the owners of the claims, but to their grandchildren and the speculators. In addition, the sentiments in favor of justice in the hands of Congressmen become dull and torpid, by reason of the constant and relentless raids made upon the national Treasury by a multitude of agents who are speculators in claims.

The individual suffering from this torpid condition of the national conscience, besides the project of "carrying the White Man's burden" away from home, while the burden at home is thrown off by the wayside.

BIBLE READING.

Some time ago one of the prominent educators of the country undertook to ascertain how much the average American college student knows about the Bible. To ninety-six students he gave nine simple questions to be answered in writing off-hand. He explained to them his object and promised not to show their answers to anybody. This was the question paper:

1. What is the Pentateuch?
 2. What is the higher criticism of the scriptures?
 3. Does the Book of Jude belong to the New Testament or the Old?
 4. Name one of the patriarchs of the Old Testament.
 5. Name one of the judges of the Old Testament.
 6. Name three of the kings of Israel.
 7. Name three prophets.
 8. Give one of the beatitudes.
 9. Quote a verse from the letter to the Romans.
- Eight of the ninety-six students answered all of the questions correctly. Of the remainder, thirteen answered eight, eleven answered seven, five answered four, eleven answered three, thirteen answered two, eleven answered one and three failed outright. Most of these students were brought up in Christian homes, where they were supposed to have enjoyed the benefit of average Christian instruction. This disclosure ought to open the eyes of Christian people. Evidently there is need of reform in this direction.

"While the ignorance of the Bible is increasing among the intelligent classes, it is a curious circumstance that the mountaineers of the Alleghany and Blue Ridge ranges of mountains south of the Maryland line are singularly proficient in their knowledge yet. Although these people are thriftless, are without "book knowledge," read few newspapers, live in log cabins, and herd together in the same room like animals, large numbers of them can repeat any verse in the Bible, and their conversation is filled with Biblical quotations. One of the Federal detectives, in search of the distillers of illicit whisky, said that the majority of these Moonshiners were Bible scholars.

The reason for this proficiency is in the fact that they have no other literature. They attend the Churches with regularity, and hear the reading of the Scriptures. Their memories are fair, and are not charged with the prevailing literature of the times. Their religious prejudices are intense, and beliefs and creeds are founded on the letter of the Holy Writ.

The conditions of our civilization, on the other hand, prevent the young people in "live" communities from becoming familiar with the Bible. Bluntly expressed, there is no time for studying its contents. Men absorbed in business cannot find the time to read the Scriptures with their children, and the children, educated under the prevailing not house system, have no time to spare for it. Communities of religious people settle down to the practice of getting their knowledge of it from the brief readings of the Bible in the pulpits on Sunday.

The moral aspect of this want of knowledge is another question. On that there are great differences of opinion.

SUGAR BOUNTY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the bounty granted by the law of 1896 to the producers of sugar cannot be claimed by the growers of sugar cane.

It was held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana that the grower of the cane was entitled to one-half of the bounty, and that the manufacturer of sugar was entitled to the other half. The decision of the Louisiana court is now reversed, and the Supreme Court holds that the growing of the cane and the making of sugar are independent industries, and that the law providing for bounties contemplated only the maker of sugar.

The Peniel mission people are working here modestly and quietly so far and pledge themselves to earnest work for the Cross. They have reached a field probably equal for their purposes to many places on the Mainland.

THE MARKET.

A tourist recently visited our new Market. "It is fine," he said, "it is most creditable—it shows a knowledge of what a suitable structure should be—meets crooked conditions—it is a testimony to the progressive spirit of the community."

This tourist is quite right. But if he had visited these islands in '94 he would have seen the same structure standing, and empty, while the community permitted the old fishmarket to remain, and patronized it. This fine structure, the new Market, stood for many months, paid for, but unused until the Cholera came. The microbes forced the change. The microbes made us progressive. There should be a plate fixed upon the new Market, with this inscription:

"This structure remained unoccupied for many months, until there was an invasion of the Bacilli. In fear of their ravages the generals of the Sanitary army abandoned their defenseless position in the old fishmarket, and entrenched their forces here. All things work together for good."

The humane moralists say that every living thing has its use, so decreed by Divine power. Even the Bacilli discharged their humble offices and forced us, when Reason could not do it, out of our lethargy into the extension of public improvements.

GRAIN AGAINST SUGAR

One of the magazines contains an account of the profits derived from a grain farm in Iowa, in the year 1898.

The farm consists of 6000 acres, and the account stands as follows: 6000 acres at \$30 per acre, \$180,000; buildings, \$12,021.64; stock, \$17,701.21; machinery, \$17,773.94; total, \$258,496.83.

The expense account for the year was \$23,644.78; the receipts were, sales of corn, 215,000 bushels at 30 cents, \$64,500; 29,000 bushels wheat at 50 cents, \$14,500; 28 bushels oats reserved for food; total receipts, \$79,500.00; profit, \$57,852.22.

Seventeen crops have been raised on this farm. The average rate of wages paid throughout the year was \$18 per month and board which would fix the total rate at about \$30 per month.

Here there is a dividend of 20 per cent. on an investment of \$258,496. The value of the corn was only 30 cents per bushel.

There were no tariff laws protecting the industry, as sugar is protected.

The average rate of wages paid was nearly double the rate prevailing in these islands.

The question at once arises: If the sugar plantations are put into stock companies and the shares placed on the stock exchanges of the cities, why should not the grain farms be transferred to stock companies, and the shares of stock be dealt in as the sugar stocks are?

There is no more certainty of the commercial prosperity of the sugar plantations than there is of the grain plantations.

The grain plantations, if conducted as this Iowa farm is conducted, have advantages over the sugar plantations. They do not depend upon tariff laws. They receive no bounties. The laborers upon them receive the highest rate of farm wages paid on the Mainland. And they can pay 20 per cent. dividends, even when competing with the pauper labor of Russia and India.

If the grain raised on this Iowa farm was as well protected as sugar is protected, the dividend from it in 1898 would have been over 50 per cent.

In fixing the place of the stocks in the investment and speculative exchange, it would be well to study that phase of the question presented by a comparison with other industrial concerns. There is some food for thought in making the comparison.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject, described the nature of the work done by the Charities Aid Association. These are organizations which the progressive communities in many countries established in order to prevent fraud in the administration of charities, and in order to secure greater efficiency.

Benevolent people have been so unwise in their gifts to the poor; the mere sentiment of sympathy has so often put good sense and thought aside, there has resulted finally a condition of fraud and demoralization among the poorer people that calls for reformation. Where there are several, and many distinct charitable societies, each one of them connected with a Church, and independent of all other similar societies, the dishonest and lazy poor people are the first to discover it, and impose on all of the societies.

It is not prudent or desirable to consolidate, at present, the many charitable societies. Each expresses in its own way the thought of the religious demonstration behind it. But it is wise and necessary for all to join in a common protection against imposition, and in getting some common

light from the diverse experience of all. One of the objects of the Charities Aid Association is to prevent dishonest persons from defrauding the benevolent through bogus charitable associations. As the population increases, and men have less personal acquaintance with their fellow men, the opportunities increase rapidly, through which these dishonest concerns obtain support.

Few indeed realize the serious fact that unwise benevolence creates paupers. Mankind may be divided, in civilized lands, into two classes, not the rich and the poor, but into two classes containing the industrious and the indolent.

Enlightened charity seeks to aid those who are industrious and ask for work, and to discriminate against those who are so demoralized that they do not care for work.

The charity that throws a few dollars into "the hat," is in no sense the ideal charity. For it involves no sacrifice or labor. There are scores of men who do not deceive themselves, and in giving money for good uses, honestly say to themselves, "we do not feel the need of this money; it is out of our useless surplus; it involves neither sacrifice or work of any kind or description whatsoever."

The ideal charitable work on the other hand is that which struggles for the creation of such equitable social environments that whatever energy and industry men have shall not be suppressed, but encouraged.

This enlightened charity reforms abuses, seeks out the true economical laws, takes up the individual who has fallen by the way, and places him where he belongs.

"Making contributions" of money only is the least of all philanthropic work. A large owner in the late Louisiana lottery, exceeded all of his neighbors in his benevolent gifts.

The Charities Aid Societies do not attempt to make radical changes. Their business and mission is mainly to aid the existing associations in discharging their perplexing duty of aiding the poor, and at the same time prevent the growth of voluntary pauperism.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The slidding in Manila is not as good as it might be.

This promises to be the sky-scraper year in several particulars.

Labor goes wrong but the stock market turns not a hair on that account.

The athletes are waking up in a manner that promises tip-top field games year.

A number of the policemen are now eligible to membership in the "Never Sleep" club.

Aginaldo might be willing to assume the White Man's Burden for a proper consideration.

The police department is wondering how it managed to get along in the past without a patrol wagon.

An auction sale shows that confidence in suburban Honolulu real estate is more firm than ever.

The antagonistic interest of some men in Hawaii at this late date is something almost unaccountable.

The Engineers here are to be cordially complimented on the report that Inspector Field makes about them.

Compressed air as a power for transit lines is thoroughly exploited by the able authority who contributes to this paper.

If Great Britain owns a ship the duplicate of the Oregon she will have a bad good for long trips and genuine fighting.

The philanthropic union has the practical value of, to seek plainly, protecting the charitable people against impostors.

The outlook is that the Territory of Hawaii will have a militia well trained for service in case there should be another call for troops.

Hereafter the Island visitor to the coast will be questioned on plantation values instead of on political status or climatic advantages.

"Give me a ration of the Alger," said a citizen in a restaurant yesterday after the waiter had announced canned beef and a few other things.

Drake Watson: "I have tried all sorts of fun, but have found nothing equal to going to bed at half past eight, and sleeping until six the next morning."

What a rank injustice is the ownership of a thorough education by a dissipated individual when the property or capital would be of such use to some good man.

In these days of political intrigues, no man is entirely safe and it is pre-

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. OGDEN, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.

dicted within a month some of the sea generals will be charged with trying to get Dewey's place.

Japan disclaims having any state religion. She ought to institute amongst the common people some teaching that would make thought of massacre more distant.

Success of school and musical society concerts tell finally of the taste of the community. These events when they have merit invariably receive substantial endorsement.

The San Francisco Bulletin's article on Chinese competition will meet with approval in certain quarters here. The Chinese are not the crude amateur barterers that many people imagine them.

With its two battalions of three companies each the First Regiment, N. G. H., promises to be a better organization than ever. With several new officers it takes on a new lease of life.

Attorney General Cooper, the new head of the law and police branches, is a man who always likes to get to "the scene." He was about on horseback during nearly the whole of the affair of January, 1895.

The trust that announces "prices will be slightly higher" should have the immediate attention of the legal arm of the Government. Some of the trusts have cheapened necessary articles.

Honolulu, with an Irish Society embryo, is the only town of size in the group that failed to have formal celebration of the day of St. Patrick. The omission will likely be made up on the Fourth of July.

The great general who remarked that war was the bad place would have been more emphatic in his brief description could he have contemplated embalmed beef scandals and stinkpot heaving on the heels of peace.

TRUST AT WORK.

NEW YORK, March 16. It leaked out from inner circles today as a feature of the sky-rocket work in the sugar stocks that a meeting will take place here soon at which all the glucose, sugar and coffee interests of the United States are expected to be present. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether the principal owners of these properties have instigated the conference, or whether outside financial interests are at the bottom of it.

It is known that the great fight between the sugar trust and the Arbuckles has reached a plane where the sugar trust is making inroads on the package coffee business of the Arbuckles. The Arbuckles, on the other hand, with their great sugar plant, are leaving no stone unturned to break into the sugar trade of the trust.

The attempt, it is said, will be made to regulate the business by leaving sugar to the trust and coffee to the Arbuckles. H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, is said to have acquired large interests in the glucose trust, and rumors of a combination of these interests are believed to have caused today's rise in the stock of both.

Two Children Killed.

Two little girls residing in the vicinity of Laupahoehoe were killed on Friday last by being run over by a heavy team as they were returning from school. As near as can be learned the children, named Jarbin and da Silva, were riding on the wagon when one of the wheels struck a stone and the children were thrown to the ground. Before the cart could be stopped the wheels passed over their heads inflicting injuries from which they died. An inquest was held.

THE LABOR LAW

How the Senate Disposed of an Island Act.

Activity of Pettigrew-Fairbanks—The Intervention of Morgan—Executive Session.

During the closing hours of the session of the Senate on March 4th, Senator Fairbanks asked for permission to take up the bill to extend the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii. Senator Pettigrew made a speech, in which he referred to the large increase of Japanese immigration to the Islands. He had a list of the importations of laborers, and asked that the full list be printed in the Record. He then read the warning sent by the Odd Fellows of Hawaii, discouraging white immigration. He then read the circular letter issued by the Masonic Fraternity in Hawaii, stating that the conditions of the country did not favor white immigration.

The Senator said that he had tried to have the anti-contract laws extended to Hawaii, but that Senator Morgan had objected. He charged that the Commissioners sent to Hawaii had blocked legislation, in the interests of the sugar planters.

Senator Perkins advocated the immediate passage of the bill. He caused a letter to be read, written by W. M. Rice, of Yokohama, to Labor Commissioner Powderly, in which it is stated that Japanese immigrants are being rushed into the Islands before any laws can be passed preventing it.

At this point of time, Senator Morgan entered the Senate Chamber. Senator Chandler had at the moment asked that the bill be passed at once. Senator Morgan moved that the Senate go into executive session. It was agreed to.

When the Senate came out of executive session, a message was received from the House, saying it was ready to join the Senate, in informing the President that both houses were ready to adjourn. No further notice was taken of the bill extending the anti-contract laws to Hawaii.

TRIP TO IRELAND.

A Traveler Tells How He Saw Emerald Isle.

Rev. Dr. Kummer lectured last evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall on "How I Kissed the Blarney Stone." The lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views showing points of interest in Ireland. There was not a very large audience present, but those who did attend enjoyed the lecture immensely.

Dr. Kummer is visiting Honolulu for the first time in company with Rev. Harris who is looking over the Japanese work here. He is now stationed at San Jose. Before that he was pastor of a large church in Oakland.

The Doctor is delighted with Honolulu. He intends to visit all the islands before his departure. He arrived on the Hongkong Maru and will leave on the 21st of April.

Under the New Law.

The ship Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton master, bound for Honolulu March 6th, was the first American ship to leave New York under the new law which allows the ship owner to advance to the sailor no more than the equivalent to one month's wages. The efforts of the Boarding-house keepers to prevent her securing a crew proved futile and the sailors shipped are said to form one of the best crews shipped out of New York for many years. If the new law is a success, as it should be, and could be made so by the cooperation of the shipmasters and others interested, there would be less trouble for the ship's officers when at sea through the incompetency of the men and at the end of the voyage the sailor would have a more satisfactory amount of money coming to him than under the former regulations.—N. Y. Marine Register.

The New Bank.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Perry S. Heath, first assistant Postmaster-General, and the Anglo-Californian Bank of San Francisco and Seligman Brothers of New York have completed arrangements for organizing the American Bank of Hawaii, with offices in Honolulu. It will be designated as the Government fiscal agent for the Islands and when the laws of the United States are extended over Hawaii it will be chartered as the First National Bank of Honolulu.

Bound for Manila.

One of the passengers on the Conemaugh when she sails for Manila will be Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, veterinary surgeon, of this city. On account of the great number of deaths among the live stock while that vessel was on her way here, it has been deemed advisable to send some experienced scientific man along to take charge of them. It is for this purpose that Dr. Monsarrat is going. He will return as soon as possible after reaching Manila.

WORK IN CHARITY

Mrs. Williams' Address on Direct Philanthropy.

THE NECESSITY OF UNION

Various Societies Should Work Together—Avoidance of Aims Giving—Action Taken.

There was a representative audience at the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening to listen to the lecture of Mrs. Williams on "The Old and the New in Philanthropy." Mrs. Williams has for years been connected with philanthropic work in Minneapolis, and a listener is soon impressed by her evident knowledge of her subject. Her delivery is pleasing, being clear and deliberate.

President Dole opened the meeting with a few well-chosen words. He outlined the subject and the wide-spread benefits of philanthropic work. He advocated a thorough system of organized work.

Mrs. Williams traced the history of philanthropy to the mists of antiquity. The backward glances into history give courage to the workers of the present when new difficulties and obstacles arise. For nineteen centuries the true meaning of philanthropy was not known. Not until the beginning of the dawn of the 20th century has it hardly expressed itself.

Tremendous difficulties have been encountered by the workers. The thought of the new philanthropy is to make almsgiving unnecessary through the application of the work test. This effaces the great difficulty of caring for those who will not work.

The great unifying force in philanthropic work today is the charity organization society. The three characteristics in which most faith is placed and out of which the most good comes are registration, investigation and co-operation.

The great trouble has been that although there have been many organizations working for good, there has not been unification nor central force. The different institutions should be stitched together by the strong thread of co-operation.

A prominent man once said to a lady philanthropist: "If you would only divide your charity work into districts on the same principle as a political boss does, you would be able to accomplish more." This suggestion was at once acted upon in cities and the good results have been wonderful. Mrs. Williams cited numerous instances of the decrease in pauperism upon the application of the district system.

In conclusion Mrs. Williams uttered a stirring appeal that the day might soon come when the true brotherhood of man will be realized. She then invited those present to ask questions in regard to philanthropic work. This was done and Mrs. Williams answered them and offered suggestions.

Funeral of Mrs. Nolte.

The funeral of the late Mrs. H. J. Nolte took place from Kawaiahae church on Saturday afternoon and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends. The floral offerings were very numerous and extremely pretty. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Parker, opening with the Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd." Two hymns, "Jesus lover of my soul" and "Nearer my God to thee" were sung by the Kawaiahae Seminary choir, Wray Taylor presiding at the organ. The remains were interred in the Nuuanu cemetery, H. H. Williams having charge of the funeral. The pall bearers were Cecil Brown, Chas. Wall, J. Asche, E. S. Cunha, Thos. Hollinger, Wm. Wagner, T. S. Douglas and Herman Kruger.

Comment on Cabinet.

(Hilo Herald.) The appointment of Henry E. Cooper to be Attorney-General to succeed W. O. Smith should be hailed with satisfaction by everyone whose wish is to have the administration of affairs in that department continue in an

honest manner. To Mr. Cooper the change will no doubt be a welcome one of the duties will be more congenial to him. The difficulty will be in securing some one equal in ability to him to take the head of educational matters. Mr. Cooper has done more in the interest of school children on the islands than any or all of his predecessors. If a Honolulu man is to be given the position the Herald would suggest the name of H. M. von Holt as a suitable man to carry on the work from the point where Mr. Cooper left off. Mr. von Holt is young and energetic and takes a deep interest in educational matters.

TO CARRY FREIGHT TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Nelson and the Cleveland, which will be used mainly for the transportation of freight to the Philippines, have been chartered by the War Department.

A "KAM" VICTORY

Result of the Return Basketball Game.

Some Sharp Playing—The Individual Athletes—Punahou Does Well Over the Nets.

The return game of tennis and basketball between Kamehameha and Punahou were played yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the latter college. This time honors rested easy. The buff and blue carried off the singles and doubles in tennis, while the basketball went to the red and white.

The first contest of the day was the tennis singles. Miss Marion Dillingham, for Punahou, and Miss Desha, of Kamehameha, were the players. Some real good tennis was put up in both sets. Each of the girls played hard and well. The two sets straight went to Miss Dillingham, 6-4, 6-3.

Then came the feature of the day. The scene changed from the tennis court to the basketball field. The girls as they appeared on the grounds in their natty costumes were greeted with cheers. Mr. Babbitt, who alternated with Mr. S. P. Perry as referee, blew his whistle and the game was on.

Back and forth shot the ball. Suddenly, within one minute of play, Punahou landed the ball into the basket, scoring a goal. Kamehameha kept at it, however, and when the first half was over they were several points ahead.

The second half opened with a rush. Before the play was well started Miss Elizabeth Robinson, captain of the Kamehameha team, scored a goal. And right here special mention must be made of this skillful player. She was everywhere at the right moment, always cool. Her goal throwing was excellent, all the points but four being scored by her. For all around good playing she was easily first. The second half was all red and white. When the whistle blew Kamehameha was victorious, score 17 to 5.

Both teams played a good game, but in team work and endurance the "Kam" girls easily excelled. The game was free from all roughness and was enjoyed immensely by both players and spectators. Following is the line-up of the teams:

Kamehameha—Goalkeeper, Elizabeth Robinson (captain); forwards, Angeline Walters and Hawley Stone; guard, Emily Alexander; center, Rose Aiolan. Punahou—Goalkeeper, Florence Hall; forwards, Sophie Judd and Nora Sturgeon; center, Alice Schmidt.

The tennis doubles was the last contest. Miss Marion Dillingham and Miss Hester Lemmon wore the buff and blue of Punahou, while Miss Helen Deha and Miss Margaret Anahu wore the red and white of Kamehameha. This contest was a close one. The hard service of the Punahou girls finally proved too much for their opponents. Two straight sets went to Punahou, 6-4, 11-9. This closed the afternoon's sport, with the tennis honors belonging to Punahou, and the basketball championship to Kamehameha.

VOLUNTEERS IN MANILA.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is expected that Gen. Otis will be authorized to organize three or four regiments of the provisional army out of the volunteers from the various states now at Manila, when the time comes for mustering out these volunteers. At present the volunteers, it is stated at the War Department, do not want to come home, having the American determination not to "retreat under fire."

Geo. F. Renton, of Honolulu, Ewa, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late James R. Renton. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to the administrator or to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building.

THE LOCAL POST

Report of Maj. Edward Field on the Engineers Here.

BATTALION IS COMPLIMENTED

Special Qualifications of Maj. Langfitt's Officers and Men—Good Discipline.

Subject: 4157, I. G. O.

War Department, Inspector General's Office, Washington, March 1, 1899. Commanding Officer, Third Battalion, U. S. Vol. Engineers, Honolulu, H. I. Sir:—The following extracts from the report of an inspection of the Post of Honolulu, H. I., made November 21st to December 2, 1898, by Maj. Edward Field, Acting Inspector General, Department of California, are furnished for your information.

Very respectfully,
(Sig.) THOS. T. KNOX,
Acting Inspector General.

DRILLS, EXERCISES, ETC.

"This organization is not strong on tactics. They have done so much valuable work in other directions that they have not had much chance. The officers are picked for special qualifications and it will be shown later the men are of a very high order of intelligence and their professional qualifications for the special duties for which they were organized are remarkable. Physically they are a splendid set, large, mature and alert."

POLICE.

"The tents of all the companies were very neat and the ground well policed. The sinks were in excellent condition and are disinfected twice a day."

DISCIPLINE.

"The discipline of this command is as good as that generally seen in the regular service. In fact it has most of the merits of that service, with great additional value from its peculiar composition."

INSTRUCTION.

"The Engineers are valuable anywhere from their exceptional officers and special qualifications. They would make excellent garrison soldiers for they are regulars in all the essential points and in the field for the purposes for which they were organized they would be invaluable."

CAPT. PHILIP.

Death of a Visiting Master at the Queen's Hospital.

Captain Philip died at the Queen's Hospital at midnight. The stroke of paralysis which he sustained last Wednesday proved fatal. He has hardly regained consciousness since he was stricken, and was unconscious when death came.

Captain Philip was the master of the bark Invermark from Liverpool. He arrived here over a month ago with a cargo of general merchandise. His ship was a model of cleanliness and it was not long after his arrival that his vessel enjoyed the reputation of being the cleanest ship that ever came into the harbor. He was scheduled to leave in a few days for Chile to take on a cargo of saltpeper.

The stroke which ended in death came last Wednesday. He had been engaged in talking over business matters with the first mate, and had sat down at his desk to write. The mate then left him. Soon the steward entered the cabin and found the captain lying on the floor. Doctors were at once summoned and the captain was removed to the Queen's Hospital.

Captain Philip was a perfect gentleman and a true son of the sea. For over thirty years he had been sailing during fifteen of which he was master. His home is in Aberdeen, Scotland, where he lives a widow and four children. The funeral arrangements will be made to-day after consulting the British Consul and the ship's agents.

AGUINALDO.

The Rebel Chieftain's Estimate of American Strength.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The following is the horoscope of the American forces in the Philippines cast by Aguinaldo and forwarded to his London representative:

"The Americans have fallen into a hornet's nest. They will have to undergo great tribulation before they leave the islands. I know what the Americans want. They want to wait reinforcements and then fight, but I hope to annihilate them before reinforcements arrive. Their poor officers don't know what to do. Two hundred volunteers have joined the Filipinos. The Americans are sending 7000 negroes to fight the Filipinos. These negroes will make splendid manure for the Filipino rice fields."

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No California senator yet. Sugar, 4 1/2; steady in tone. Maunalei is steadily advancing.

Samuel Parker, of Mana, is in town. H. C. \$79 sale at San Francisco March 16.

Joseph Medill, veteran Chicago journalist, is dead.

"Old Hutch" the noted grain speculator, is dead.

The Queen of Spain has signed the treaty of Paris.

Paauhau, \$49.12 1/2 sale at San Francisco, March 16.

Hana Plantation, \$17.25 sale at San Francisco, March 16.

Kihel will open at \$12 premium or better this morning.

A mail and passenger steamer is due from the coast tomorrow.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$33 sale at San Francisco March 16.

The S. S. Mariposa will not be due in Honolulu till March 31st.

Special services are being held this week in the different churches.

The police force is to be inspected next Thursday by Marshal Brown.

Manager C. B. Wells, of Wailuku plantation, and wife, are in the city.

Professor H. S. Townsend and family returned from Hawaii last Saturday.

There was some gilt-edged tennis put up on both courts Saturday afternoon.

The old Gulick premises, on King street, will be occupied by Dr. H. V. Murray.

Aug. Dreier came over from Kauai to talk Wailuku plantation with local promoters.

During the first two months of 1899 San Francisco sent to Honolulu \$309,000 in gold.

Wailuku is going up at the rate of about \$5 per day per share. Oahu is also jumping.

G. Schuman, Fort street, is agent for all the leading carriage and harness firms in the East.

Alexander & Baldwin have removed to their new office on the fourth floor of the Judd building.

Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, of the Philippines forces, U. S. A., was retired yesterday by the age limit.

Gen. Eagan is now in San Francisco and will be here in a few days to visit his son, the Olua coffee planter.

C. Brewer & Co. announce that the bark Iolani will leave New York for this port on or about May 15th next.

It is reported that the "hoodooed" Columbia is to be turned into a regular liner between Hongkong and this port.

The examination of candidates for teacher's primary grade certificates will be held on Monday and Tuesday, April

1st and 2nd, at the High School building, of this city, and at the same places on the other islands.

Inspector of Immigrants E. C. A. Peterson returned on Saturday from a tour of the windward Hawaii plantations.

This is Holy Week and there will be special services in St. Andrew's Cathedral every day. Friday is Good Friday.

Chester Doyle, while making the ascent of Makuaewee last week, was thrown from his horse and received some slight injuries.

Patrolman Nigel Jackson has resigned from the police force, in order to accept the traveling agency of a local sewing machine firm.

A delegation of ladies of the Hospital Flower Society, accompanied by Minister King, took a look over the proposed site for a garden last Saturday.

Rev. "Billie" Hammond, who at one time was notorious in this city, has been arrested in Cuba. The crimes with which he is charged are legion.

The optical department of H. F. Wichman's will be under the direct charge of Arthur N. Sanford, a graduate of the Philadelphia Optical College.

Pablo, one of the oldest hackmen in this city, died Thursday afternoon and was buried yesterday. Death was due to pneumonia, contracted during recent rains.

A San Francisco paper predicts that a number of Hawaiian plantations are to be bonded for the purpose of furnishing a new security for the British market.

Photographer J. J. Williams has an elegant display of some of his work in the show windows of the Pacific Hardware Co. The members of the royal family are the subjects.

Orlando Harlan received a letter from Bert Finney last month containing news that Finney was well and prosperous up in the Klondike and would visit Honolulu in July.

McCandless Bros. finished the sixth well for a new pumping station at Speckelsville a few days ago. They have completed ten wells at Lahaina and will sink four more at Kanipali.

An excursion party, consisting of Mr. Rathbone, Miss Emery, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Harnisher and Mr. Kaeser, returned from Kauai Sunday after a pleasant visit to the Garden Isle.

Ewa turned out over 760 tons of sugar in five and a half days last week. This is the record. The field now cutting is yielding fourteen tons and ratoons are returning ten and a third tons to the acre.

In the upper works.

A Japanese was attempting to adjust a belt upon a pulley, in close proximity to this pulley near the roof was a large wheel which was revolving rapidly. The man became entangled in the belt and was jerked between the ceiling and the whirling wheel. The space between the ceiling and the wheel was very narrow. In a moment's time the life was crushed out of the unfortunate Jap. The wheel continued its revolutions, throwing the crushed and mangled body some distance upon the floor.

As soon as the alarm was given and the engineer stopped the machinery, men came running from all directions, but it was too late. Life was entirely extinct. Nearly every bone in the torso was broken.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock at once hurried to the scene. He conducted an investigation, but as there were no witnesses to the accident no information as to how the unfortunate Jap became entangled could be obtained. The manner of death was evident. There will be no coroner's inquest.

MAFS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., von Holt Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every member of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting quality, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores of the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores of the Face.

Cures Headaches or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impurities.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sale to give it a trial to its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 115, each—sufficient effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MANHATTAN COGNAC DISTILLERS COMPANY, Limited, London.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA APRIL 1
DORIC APRIL 11
NIPPON MARU APRIL 19
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 4
COPTIC APRIL 11
AMERICA MARU APRIL 21
CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
Second Cabin 50
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
Second Cabin 100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

THE NEW POWER

An Expert Writes on Use of Compressed Air.

ADAPTED TO SURFACE TRANSIT

Its Numerous and Varied Advantages—Progress Made With in Past Few Years.

By H. A. Allen

(Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.)

During the last two or three years, the mechanical world has been much disturbed by the great advances made in motive power machines by the use of high pressure compressed air. We are all more or less familiar with what is termed "water" and its uses in general. For steam-power purposes, it is fed into a boiler and there, by the addition of heat, changed from a liquid fluid into a gaseous one; from a practically non-compressible substance into an elastic one, called "steam." In this last form, by reason of the heat it contains and the property of expandability common to all gases, it is used to drive the engines that run our mills, our factories, our continent-spanning trains and the greyhounds of the ocean.

Air is also a gaseous fluid. It can be heated. Directly or indirectly by heat, it can be raised to any desired pressure. Thus it can be used in a manner similar to that of steam to drive machinery. Air, under high pressure, is far less dangerous in case of bursting of the containing vessel than steam. It will escape from the rent in the vessel with a hissing sound, but no pieces of the vessel are projected as would be the case in a steam boiler explosion, where the sudden reduction of pressure causes the water to flash instantly into steam, increasing the volume more than one hundredfold. The scalding effect of steam, in the large majority of cases, causes greater injury than the direct effect of the explosion.

Compressed air has been used for more than a century to run machinery. It is used universally in mines for the running of pumping engines, hoists, rock drills, and underground locomotives. Here it has one great advantage over its rivals, steam and electricity, that is, besides operating more economically, the air exhausting in the mine forms a most complete system of ventilation. For the running of large engines, such as pumps and mill engines, it is more economical than its rival, electricity, with its apparatus. One of the most notable long distance transmissions of air is that at the Chapin Mines, Iron Mountain, Mich. Here the water power afforded by the Quinnessee Falls is made to develop two thousand horse power in compressed air. The air is led through three and one-half miles of twenty-four inch pipe to the neighborhood of the mines. Here smaller pipes are used to conduct it to the various mine shafts and the various machine shops belonging to the Company. The longest lead is about four miles, where it is used to drive a large Fraser & Chalmers pumping engine, capacity 2000 gallons per minute (approximately four million gallons per twenty-four hours) to a head of 1350 feet. An efficiency of more than 56 per cent is obtained at this mine with well designed engines, without any form of reheating device. This is all the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the air pressure at the air power plant is but sixty-two pounds, the air plant having been installed more than eighteen years ago. Were such a plant installed today, a pressure of not less than two thousand pounds per square inch would be used with a large gain in efficiency.

The question is often asked: "Why, then, if compressed air has been so successful, has electricity obtained such a foothold?" This can be very readily understood if one is familiar with capital. The large amount of money expended on the chemical Keely motor is a matter of current history. When electricity first came into prominence, it was looked upon as almost a supernatural agent. It was predicted that there was nothing that could not be accomplished by its use. The electro-therapeutic crank called it "Fluid of Life," "Vital Force," and claimed it was the long sought for Cure-all. Large fortunes were made and lost on various electrical devices, both good and bad. It being something new, it became a fad. It has, however, reached a limit similar to that of steam. New discoveries in electricity are now few and far between. The efficiencies at first claimed by its use have failed to be verified and the world once more is looking for something better. Economy in operation, smaller cost of the coal pile, is now the cry of the progressive business man. To obtain the same is the aim of the inventor and the experimenter. Once more their attention is directed to gases. Probably the greatest field at present for the inventor is that of Auto-Mobile machines. Here the storage battery has to compete with the more perfect forms of gas engine and compressed air motor. It is a recognized fact that the system of independent motors is the one that eventually will be adopted. One great reason for this is that the machine will be free of losses due to transmission and can be operated as long as its charge lasts. The losses due to transmission are far greater in electric than in compressed air lines. There is one important difference between electricity and compressed air. In the transmission of a given power by elec-

tricity under a given pressure, the weight of copper will increase as the square of the distance, while with compressed air, the cost of the pipe will be directly proportional to the distance. In other words, one hundred miles of electric transmission would require ten thousand times the weight of copper of one mile, whereas, with compressed air, one hundred miles would require but one hundred times the cost of one mile for an equal transmission capacity of the pipe.

There are many points of resemblance, as well as difference, between electricity and compressed air that have not been generally known. It is a well known fact that for economical electric power transmission very high voltages must be used, say from ten to fifty thousand volts, and at the terminals, step-down transformers are required to bring the pressure down for safe distribution and use to five hundred volts or less. It was not until recently recognized that compressed air can be transmitted long distances economically only at high pressure, say of 2000 to 2500 pounds per square inch, and that it also must be reduced at the terminals to about 150 pounds, to be economically utilized in the various forms of air motors.

Nothing has been said above regarding the use of water power, which can be used to run either an electric generator or an air compressor. On account of the greater economy of compressed air transmission, it comes to the front not only as a competitor, but as an aid to electricity. If power cannot be transmitted long distances safely and economically by electricity, it can by air, and the power thus transmitted can be used locally to generate electricity for heat, light and other purposes, and in addition, the compressed air can be used for refrigeration and ventilation.

On account of the vastness, it is impossible, in so few lines, to give more than a smattering of this subject. To make a scientific comparison would result in a large number of complicated formulas. Suffice to say that compressed air, like electricity, is successfully driving thousands of machines; but regarding economy, safety and simplicity of operation, compressed air is now in the ascendancy.

Statements have often been made that in Paris the compressed air system has proved a failure and that great losses had been sustained by the investors. This is not a fact, but allowing it to be so, the reply is that no one has a right to expect great success where the essential conditions in compressed air power transmission are violated. All attempts heretofore at power transmission have been made at low pressures of from 60 to 200 pounds per square inch, but as the loss of power in transmission under a given weight of air at 200 pounds, initial pressure, is ten times as great as if the pressure were 2000 pounds, it can readily be seen why great success has not hitherto been attained. Ignorance, prejudice, and the large amount of capital invested in electric manufacturing plants and apparatus have retarded the recognition and universal adoption of compressed air as the most economical and efficient agent for the propulsion of street cars and auto-motors for city and suburban service, as well as the transmission of power to great distances. It can be successfully demonstrated that the power actually utilized in foot pounds in the cylinder of an air motor, is largely in excess of the power expended in compression, and that air, under high tension, can be transmitted to very great distances with no diminution whatever in the amount of work that it is actually capable of performing. This last statement generally provokes a smile of incredulity, but the explanation lies in the perfection of the simple and efficient modern air heater. The volume of one pound of steam at atmospheric tension is 26 cubic feet, hence when steam is used for heating the air, it adds more than 50 per cent to the volume of air admitted into the motor cylinder; but the air itself, by increase of temperature, is also expanded more than 50 per cent. Thus the volume of the air is increased more than 100 per cent at a temperature of 350 degrees. In other words, by the simple process of reheating, less than one-half the weight of air would do the work than if the air were used cold and dry. The cost of the reheating is trifling and requires but a few seconds.

Nearly all the large cities of the United States have witnessed the evil effects of the overhead electric trolley system. The beauty of their streets has been impaired. Loss of life and property has been great. Great expense has been incurred by the electrolytic (or eating away) action of the trolley currents upon the water and gas piping. Owing to the large amount of induction, the trolley system has greatly interfered with the efficiency of the telephone and telegraph systems. Inconvenience has been caused by an accident to the central power plant and by stoppages due to heavy rains and snows. With compressed air this is different. Each car, being an independent motor, has all the advantages claimed for the storage battery system with none of its disadvantages. It can travel on any street upon which a track is laid, or if off the track, it has power in itself to assist in re-tracking. It causes no evil effects on water and gas mains, telephone and telegraph systems. In case an accident should happen at the central power station, each car, being independent, can finish its round. A great many electric plants are now being supplied with storage batteries for the purpose of permitting the power plant engines to run at a comparatively constant speed, thereby gaining in efficiency of operation. The storage battery is expensive in first cost and expensive to keep in repair, requiring constant attention, replacing of plates and electrolyte. In compressed air, instead of the storage battery, there is simply supplied a large receiver consisting of steel tubes. The air compressor is run at a constant speed, pumping into this receiver. From this receiver the various cars take their charge. After once installed, there is no further bother with it. The electric power plant engines, during rain or snow, owing to the leakage from the trolley wires and

other electric apparatus, are required to develop from one and one-half to three times the power that is required under good running conditions. With compressed air, practically no loss occurs with the exception of possibly a little slipping on the rails and the extra friction caused by snow. There are no losses whatever in transmission, as in the case of the trolley. A compressor is simply a pumping engine in which the fluid is air instead of water. The compressed air system can therefore be operated by the same class of men that can run a locomotive or a mill engine. The air motor on the air car is similar in design to that of a locomotive. Certainly no simpler device can be imagined than this. For one more easily kept in repair or less liable to get out of order.

The operation of an air car is much simpler than that of an electric car, it requiring but a slight motion of the wrist to bring the car from full speed to a dead stop. In an electric motor there is first to be operated an electric switch, and then the brake. This is one of the most important advantages of compressed air, inasmuch as there is less liability of damages resulting from injury to property and to life. This has been actually demonstrated by the air motor cars that were operated for one year on 125th St., New York City.

Electric people point out as a danger the high pressure carried in the storage tanks on the air cars. As already stated the bursting of one of these tanks will not throw any metal, and, unless a person was directly on the point of break, no harm would be done. Those who have seen men and horses burned to death by the breaking of a trolley wire have not much to say regarding the safety of the trolley system. Furthermore, the rapid strides made in the perfection of the strength of materials has reached a very high point. Steel tubing is made by several large manufacturers in the world, the material of which is guaranteed to stand a test inside of the elastic limit of 4500 pounds, the bursting pressure being more than 9000 pounds. The pressure carried in street car work in these storage tanks is but from 2000 to 2500 pounds, giving a factor of safety of about four. Were water used under this pressure, the factor of safety should be greater because water is non-compressible. Air, however, being an elastic fluid, is entirely different and nothing can occur by its use similar to what is known as "water-hammer," or "hydraulic-shocks," occurring in use of water under pressure. There is not as much danger in using an air pressure of 2500 pounds, as there is in a boiler pressure of 120 pounds. One hundred and eighty pounds, steam boiler pressure, is being used in several of the pumping plants in these islands.

The writer knows that there are movements on foot in several of the large cities towards the installation of air motors for city and suburban work and predicts that in less than three years the air car service will have strong public approval. It must be taken into consideration that there is a large amount of money at present invested in electrical equipment and that the cost to investors to change their present systems would be enormous. However, public sentiment and lower cost of operation will soon cause compressed air to be installed.

A point of advantage of the Hardie system of air cars is that the pound on the track is much less than for an electric motor of the same weight. This is due to the difference of the blow of a spring supported and of a rigidly mounted load. When passing over an obstruction one-eighth of an inch in height at a speed of ten miles per hour, the blow struck will be about seven times harder for an electric motor than for an air motor. Therefore, for the same weight of rail the streets of a city will not be disfigured as often in the case of the air system as with the electric.

There are several forms of air motors, the writer much preferring the Hardie on account of its mechanical simplicity as well as economy in operation. To sum up tersely: It is an independent motor, under quick control, noiseless, at reasonable cost, of high efficiency, free from danger and objectionable features. It is the most economical system in cost of installation, operation, and maintenance. It has been thoroughly tested, both winter and summer, and is endorsed by many of the most prominent engineers in various parts of the country. It is for this reason that the writer, at the request of many friends, has written the above article in hopes that it may be of some assistance in determining for the people of Honolulu what street-car system they will eventually adopt.

H. A. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen is a graduate of Annapolis and is consulting engineer with Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago.

A Cut Glass Present.

The members and officers of the Board of Health surprised their ex-president W. O. Smith yesterday. As a mark of their esteem they presented him with a beautiful cut glass punch bowl service. The offering was exquisitely fashioned and as a testimonial to show the cordial feeling held by the members and officers of the Board to the retiring official.

SUFFERED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

Told By the Sergeant.

From the Honolulu Herald, August 1899.

At the Honolulu Hospital, Honolulu, I found a patient, Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carried the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles in the Civil War. In recounting his experience as a reporter, Mr. Dunn said: "About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctors with several physicians, but without permanent relief."



A Wounded Soldier, never felt better than I do now.

"I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having cured a case much like mine and I decided to give them a trial, which I did. 'After taking five boxes I was cured. I was a soldier, never felt better than I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not changed to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'"

"There are several others in the house who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit."

RICHARD DUNN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of November, 1897.

HENRY GIBSON, Notary Public.

Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for reply.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they cure cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Deputy Inspector of Schools T. H. Gibson, has returned from Maui.

LEADERS:

New Victoria

SEWING MACHINES

\$24.80

REDUCED FROM

\$35.00

CELEBRATED

WILCOX & GIBBS

LESS THAN

U. S. PRICES.

Ajax Bicycles

\$37.50

A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

CUTLERY

SEE DISPLAY OF

Carvers!

Household Goods Department

BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure gravel, pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 60, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue; and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Valencia, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

35 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lauhala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

March 20th, 1899.

Our advertisements for the past month have been directed, generally, to the housewife, but we have things in our store that will be of interest to the wife as well as the husband. No doubt you heard about the runaway a few weeks ago. A man was riding down Fort street, his horse suddenly got frightened at some object, became unmanageable and started to run away. The man tried every effort to check the horse, but without avail. A man happened to be coming up the street on his bicycle and before he could get out of the way, the horse, vehicle and all were upon him. The bicyclist was seriously hurt and was confined to his bed for some time. Now who do you think is to blame for that accident? We blame the driver, as he should have had one of

Whitman's Riding BITS

for his horse or a HACKING, or RACING DRIVING BIT. A gentle pull on the reins will check the wildest spirited horse living. Besides these bits we carry a full line of curry combs, the Dandy Horse Brushes, Black Snake Whips and Horse and Mule Collars of all sizes.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drunk the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

MAN AND CHURCH

Rev. W. M. Kincaid Discusses
this Subject.

DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME

Rest and Recreation—What the
Church Stands for Appeal
to Young Men.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Last evening at the Central Union church Rev. W. M. Kincaid continued his talks on "Man and Church," the subject for the evening being "A Man in Church." The text was 1 Tim. 3:15: "But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth."

It is often asked today what have man and the Church to do with one another. What is their relation one to the other? It is a fact that the sentiment of people toward the church is changing. They are saying that their books, their papers, form their church.

It is true that the churches today are being supported by women. Not, of course, do they tender financial assistance, but the sentimental, moral support comes from them. The men who stay away are largely honorable, faithful and trustworthy. They are men who are fighting for the support of their homes and for social position.

These men are glad when the Sabbath comes so that they might roll off the burden of care and worry that has been theirs during the week. Now, if the church cannot give something to satisfy the cravings of these men, it is no wonder that they stay away.

In the old days the churches were filled because they thought that in her hand lay the power of life and death. Later, however, when they ceased to think that the church controlled the soul's destiny they ceased to go to church. Men, when Sunday comes, need rest and recreation and as they think the church cannot furnish these attributes they go elsewhere.

Then again there is a suspicion that the minister does not really believe in what he preaches, but that he is saying what is expected of him. Some ministers say that certain creeds and theological systems are necessary to religion. As a result men say that they are incapable of accepting systems drawn up hundreds of years ago.

It seems, though, that when a man gets through work it would afford both rest and recreation to listen to an earnest sermon replete with nineteenth century ideas and soulful thought.

The church stands for communion with the Infinite. The act of worship carries with it the higher phases of a man's character and sends a thrill throughout his being. The hope of the world today is in the church of Christ. The real reservoir out of which force is to come to overcome evil is the church.

The young men of today should link themselves with some church. Put forth your efforts toward building up the house of God. The charges made that the church is behind the times, not courageous, not thinking—all will vanish in the mist before the sun if all men do their duty.

Successful Land Sale.

There was a large crowd present at the auction held Saturday noon at the salesrooms of J. F. Morgan.

Ten shares of Honoum stock went to Frank Hueston at \$407. The beach lots at Waikiki were disposed of as follows:

Nos. 1 and 2 to Geo. F. McLeod at \$1100 each; No. 3 to Jas. F. Morgan, trustee, \$1000; No. 4 to Fred Jacobs, \$1100.

The lots on Beretania, beyond the stables of the tramway, went as follows:

No. 1, E. L. Dorch, \$460; Nos. 2 and 3, Hawaiian Land Company, \$500 and \$540; No. 4 J. H. Boyd, \$600; Nos. 5 and 10, Walter C. Weedon, \$445 and \$505; Nos. 6 and 7, J. M. Vivas, trustee, \$385 and \$465; No. 8, F. Ludewico, \$500; Nos. 9 and 11, W. H. Cummings, \$420 and \$600; No. 12, H. Holmes, \$550. The total realized from the land sold was \$6950.

Pauoa School Concert.

There was a large crowd present Saturday night at the concert given in Foster hall for the benefit of Miss Ahong's Pauoa school. The participants all showed ability and received hearty applause and merited encores. A goodly sum was realized for the purposes for which the concert was given.

THERE WAS WARNING.

LONDON, March 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "A startling story, emanating from an absolutely trustworthy source, is forwarded from St. Petersburg."

"It appears that on the day preceding the explosion of the navy powder magazine at La Goulaine, near Toulon, the Russian Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Kouroukine, received telegraphic warning that both in Toul-

on and at Petersburg powder stores would explode within twenty-four hours."

"He immediately drove to the powder magazine and, after an inspection, gave every employee three days' leave, installing fresh guards, establishing a military cordon and taking other precautions."

MISSING STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—It is now practically certain that ten freight steamships have been lost on the Atlantic in the recent storms. This involves the sacrifice of more than 300 lives and \$2,500,000 of capital. There yet remains a slim chance that some of the crews may have been picked up by slow-going sailing vessels.

The missing vessels are: Allegheny, Arco, City of Wakefield, Croft, Dora Foster, Laughton, Minister Maybach, Oberon (British), Picton (British), Port Milburn.

A DRASTIC MEASURE.

An Insurgent Boiled Cleared
Out By Fire.

(Manila American.)

The provost guard at Cavite discovered the bodies of two American soldiers, with their throats cut from ear to ear, and cuts all over their bodies.

It was at once reported to provost marshal Geary, who immediately ordered all the native huts in the outlying districts to be searched and then set on fire.

The same order also was to take effect in San Roque.

At 10 o'clock the order was in effect, and by noon clouds of smoke were seen ascending heavenward; ever and anon the red glare of miles of flame was discernible from the breakwater and Lameda. Hundreds crowded to the outer ends of the dock and some chartered a launch.

Had this been ordered at night the scene would have been a grand one.

All afternoon the flames raged and much valuable property belonging to the insurgents was destroyed. Hundreds of natives who are deserting from Aguinaldo's army are praying to cross the lines, but their cunning and treachery is known, so they are not wanted.

Many natives are homeless, "is true," said a prominent Filipino on the Escorta to an American reporter, "but they have themselves to blame. They have encouraged their sons and husbands to join the insurgent forces, for better preferment, saying the Americans had big hearts, and when they got tired of fighting or were taken prisoners they would be taken good care of. Hence I state the better class of Filipinos in the city are in accord with the action taken by the authorities by burning the hot bed of rebellion—the suburbs of Cavite."

WHITE HORSE GIRLS.

Why are red-headed people less subject to baldness than those with fair or brown hair? An English physician has answered this conundrum:

The hair of the red-headed is relatively thick, one red hair being as thick as five blond or three brown hairs. With 30,000 red hairs the scalp is well matched; with the same number of blond hairs one is almost bald. It takes 160,000 blond and 105,000 brown hairs to cover adequately an ordinary head.

THE AUSTRALIAN STORM.

BRISBANE (Queensland), March 13.—A search steamer has just returned here from Cooktown, on the Endeavor river. This territory reports that three schooners and eighty luggers were lost, and that 400 colored persons and eleven whites were drowned during the recent hurricane that swept the northeast coast of Queensland.

"HUTCH DEAD"

CHICAGO, March 16.—Benjamin P. Hutchinson, once famous throughout the country as Chicago's greatest grain dealer and speculator, died this evening at 6 o'clock at a sanitarium in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, aged 70 years.

THE POPE.

ROME, March 16.—Professor Mazzoni and Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physicians, deny all the alarmist rumors that have been in circulation regarding the condition of his holiness. They declare that the wound made by the recent operation is about healed; that the Pope's lungs and heart are absolutely healthy and that his weakness is not more than is natural in a nonagenarian.

SPAIN BORROWS.

MADRID, March 16.—The Spanish Government has concluded a loan of thirty million pesetas with the banking house of Urquijo. The money was handed over yesterday and will be devoted to paying the arrears due the Spanish troops who have served in Cuba.

PRINCE HENRY.

BERLIN, March 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has started for Klauchau bay, where all the war vessels composing the two German squadrons in far Eastern waters will assemble for the formal transfer of the commandership from Admiral von Diederichs to Prince Henry.

"KAMS" WIN OUT

Take College Base Ball
Honors for the Year.

Deciding Game was a Good One—
Score of 7 to 5—Batting and
Fielding—Attendance.

Kamehameha is the champion. Saturday afternoon the two teams of Kamehameha and Punahou went up against each other to battle for supremacy. When the dust of conflict finally settled after the last man was out the eagle of victory perched upon the red and white banners of the boys from Kamehameha. The score was 7 to 5.

This was by far the best game of the series. The "Kam" boys realized that if they won this game the championship went with it. The Punahou boys also realized this fact. As a result both teams played as they never have before during the series.

For five successive innings a Punahou man never reached the plate. Kamehameha also was shut out for two, but in the third they found their batting eye and scored three runs. In the sixth Punahou got started and two of their players raced across the plate. Kamehameha came back at them in the seventh with four runs. In the eighth Punahou made an attempt to even things up and succeeded in batting out three runs. The ninth opened with Punahou at the bat and two behind. They made a good try to catch the leaders, but the infielders of their opponents were on their mettle. Not a ball reached the outfield and no runs were made, the score being 7 to 5.

There was considerable heavy hitting, but the fielders handled the hits in good style. In the third Kamehameha made a three-bagger and a home run, both on clean hits. Punahou went up in the air at critical moments, as in the eighth when their opponents scored four runs, three of which should have been shut out. Both teams played hard. The winners have the satisfaction of having defeated a team worthy of their steel, while the losers can comfort themselves with the knowledge of having done the best they could.

The attendance was by far the largest at any of the games. Both colleges cheered their teams heartily, and applauded good plays, no matter who made them. Following was the lineup:

Kamehameha.	Position.	Punahou.
P. Cockett	1b	J. Soper
Baehale	2b	Berry
Burgess	3b	Waterhouse
Vannatta	rf	Osborne
Kalua	cf	Richardson
Kekeneua	ss	Perry
Harbottle	ss	Greenwell
Mahoe	lf	Holt
Reuter	p	Habbitt

Umpire—Duke McNeeloh.

Score—Kamehameha, 7; Punahou, 5.

Mr. Pollitz a Factor.

(San Francisco Post.)

Edward Pollitz the well-known stock and bond broker of this city, left for Honolulu on the Australia Wednesday on a short visit. Mr. Pollitz and his partner, Mr. Henry St. Goar, have done much to develop the commercial relations between this city and the islands. The interests of the sugar planters especially have been vastly enhanced by the efforts of the firm of Edward Pollitz & Co., and it now looks as though the scope of its energy in this direction is practically unlimited. Some new surprise for investors always follows a trip of this gentleman to the islands, and those who have followed in the lead of the firm in the past have benefited largely. The sharp advance in the values of sugar stocks here and in Honolulu and the new life instilled into the industry can be largely ascribed to the enterprise and skill of Edward Pollitz & Co.

PASSENGERS ON TROOPSHIPS.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued an order that hereafter no transportation privileges shall be granted on army transports going to Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines to any person not concerned with the public service.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these disasters, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish
is the skin, scalp, and hair
of infants, cleansed, purified,
and beautified by

Cuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. POTTER, DUNN AND CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. — Beware of cheap imitations of Cuticura Soap. A book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly eruptions and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. The treatment causes comfort and not for a moment as a medicinal relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island Trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from pure bone treated with acid. They are pure and rich in Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of our thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other phosphate material for fertilizer use is well known, and it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

STOP!

The "New Departure" hub brakes on the Columbia and Rambler wheels will allow you to stop your wheel as quickly as you wish by just back pedaling. Any one can ride down the Pali road at the head of Nuuanu with ease if on one of our wheels is fitted with this brake.

They are great wheels. Columbias at \$50 and \$60, and Ramblers at \$50.

TRY ONE, AT

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1826.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS \$3,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,080.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 6

2—Fire Funds—2,848,177 7 6
3—Life and Annuity Funds—10,132,650 1 8
£13,558,989 8 8

Revenue Fire Branch—1,551,777 4 1
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,376,811 1 6
£2,928,588 4 7

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elia Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 24.
 Mr. S. S. Manuana, John McNab, from Tacoma March 11, to Alexander & Baldwin; 1400 tons of general merchandise.
 Stmr. Wainaleale, Green, 12 hrs. from Kilauea; 2000 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Hanalei; 4200 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Nippon Maru, Evans, 19 days from Yokohama; pass and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua; 11,147 bags sugar, 90 bags coffee, 32 head cattle, 22 hds. hides, 9 goats, 1 roller, 200 pigs.
 Saturday, March 25.
 Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 8 hrs. from Kailua.
 Stmr. Kailua, Bruhn, 12 hrs. from Waimea; 7600 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. James Makoe, Tullitt, 12 hrs. from Kapa; 2520 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.
 Br. stmr. Shantung, Frampton, 16 days from Yokohama; 200 tons mds. to Alexander & Baldwin.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Hanalei; 4200 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Nippon Maru, Evans, 19 days from Yokohama; pass and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua; 11,147 bags sugar, 90 bags coffee, 32 head cattle, 22 hds. hides, 9 goats, 1 roller, 200 pigs.
 Sunday, March 26.
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kailua; 9236 bags sugar, 325 bags potatoes, 152 bags corn, 126 hogs, 324 pigs, sundries.
 Stmr. Lady, Martin, 12 hrs. from Kailua.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Hanalei; 4200 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Nippon Maru, Evans, 19 days from Yokohama; pass and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua; 11,147 bags sugar, 90 bags coffee, 32 head cattle, 22 hds. hides, 9 goats, 1 roller, 200 pigs.
 Monday, March 27.
 Jap. stmr. Shantung, Frampton, San Diego.
 Stmr. Kailua, Bruhn, Lahaina.

ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Sailed, March 23, bark St. Katherine for New York, in port ship H. B. Hyde, barkentine Archer.
 Mahukona—Sailed March 24, schooner Eva for San Francisco.
 Honolulu—In port March 25, schooner Muriel loading sugar for San Francisco.
 Kahului—Arrived, March 20, brig Lulline from San Francisco via Lahaina, March 23, bark Hayden Brown from Nanaimo. Sailed, March 22, schooner Allen A. for San Francisco, March 24, schooner Falcon in ballast for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Amy Turner, Am. bk., 900 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.
 Port George, Haw. ship, 1619 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.
 Defender, Am. schr., 382 tons—Mds. San Francisco to Kilauea, H. I., by Alexander & Baldwin.
 Mildred, Am. schr., 411 tons—Mds. San Francisco to Kilauea, by Henry F. Allen.
 F. S. Redfield, Am. schr., 371 tons—(at Kilauea)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.
 Martha Davis, Am. bk., 779 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.
 C. S. Holmes, Am. schr., 376 tons—(at Kilauea)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Rendon, Holmes & Co.
 S. N. Castle, Am. bk., 464 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Spreckels' Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
 Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., 779 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
 S. G. Wilder, Am. bk., 557 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 W. G. Irwin, Am. bk., 350 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in O. S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
 Albert, Am. bk., 624 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 17, stmr. China, from Honolulu, Sailed, March 12, bk. S. C. Allen, for Honolulu; March 13, schr. Alcega, for Honolulu; bk. Santiago for Hilo, Up and loading for island ports; Hilo: bk. Amy Turner (sails March 22), Honolulu: stmr. Australia (sails April 5).

WHARF AND WAVE.

The City of Honolulu is due on Friday next from Sydney.
 The United States Army transport Commodore sails for Manila this morning.
 The steamer Upolu has been thoroughly overhauled on the marine railway.
 The bark Hercules is loading ballast and will sail for Puget Sound this week.
 The cargo of the wrecked Edward O'Brien was insured for \$15,000 in the Swiss Marine.
 Capt. McNeil, formerly of the barkentine S. G. Wilder, is now master of the barkentine Planter.
 The schooner Aloha will probably sail for San Francisco this morning. She has a full cargo of sugar.
 The steamship Manuana sails for the coast on Thursday with sugar for San Francisco or to ballast to Victoria.
 The schooner Mokihana, Irving master, will enter the Hanalei-Honolulu rice trade, and sail for Kailua at 4 p. m. today.
 The American schooner Defender, 382 tons, has been chartered at San Francisco to load for Kilauea, Maui. This is new plantation freight.
 The Japanese freighter Kee Lung Maru sailed for Yokohama about six o'clock last evening, having on board a number of returned laborers.
 While one of the Lehua's boats was attempting to make a landing at Kailua last week a native sailor had a leg broken. Rough weather is reported on the Molokai coast.
 The steamer Kinan, from windward Hawaii ports, arrived on schedule time last Saturday night with a large list of cabin passengers and sixty-seven on deck, besides the usual cargo of island produce.

The bark St. Katherine, Edwin Matthews, cleared March 22nd from Hilo for New York with a cargo of sugar, valued at \$129,896.56, in addition to which there were 3,855 bags in transit from Honolulu.
 While the bark Diamond Head was being discharged yesterday a three-quarter inch iron bar slipped from the sling and struck one of the sailors with most serious results. He is now in the Queen's hospital and being attended by Dr. Herbert.
 The British freighter Manuana is at Oceanic wharf with a large cargo of general merchandise from Tacoma. Capt. McNab reports a rough voyage and passed the Garonne just off the coast bound north. The Manuana has been engaged in the Brazil trade.

Island steamers sailing today are the steamer Kinan, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon; steamer Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.; steamer Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau, 10 a. m.; steamer Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui, 5 p. m.; steamer W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kailua, Kilauea, Hanalei, 5 p. m.; steamer Iwalei, Haglund, for Hanalei and Kilauea, at 12 noon; steamer Kilauea, for Kailua, at 4 p. m.; steamer Wainaleale, Green, for Kilauea, at 12 noon.

From Kapa, per stmr. James Makoe, March 25—Miss Parker, Miss Nellie.
 From the Orient, per S. S. Nippon Maru, March 24—S. G. Wilder, S. Adacko, H. D. Rivers and wife.
 From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinan, March 25—Volcano: Mrs. Grove, Miss Robbins, W. Weight, C. Hedemann, Frank Andrade, W. H. Etlon, W. J. Etlon, A. S. Goodwin, B. Fould, Way Ports: P. M. Pond, Dr. J. S. Pratt, P. Peck, W. W. Bruner, H. S. Townsend, wife and three children, L. M. Whitehouse, W. S. Terry, P. A. Dias, Mrs. Sam Fook and child, E. R. Hendry, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Danl. Porter, P. McMalm, A. E. Rooker, K. Yamamura, C. A. Galbraith, P. E. Hime, A. E. Hime, Miss Harriett C. Hitchcock, Miss Olive Horner, L. N. Larkua, Saml. Parker, F. J. Woods, I. Schwartz, H. Schussler, Dr. W. Maxwell, W. F. Pogue, Rev. T. Okumura, Mrs. A. Garvie and children, H. H. Rendon, W. A. Yates, H. Bingham.

From Makawili, per stmr. Kilauea, March 26—E. Omsted, T. J. Cross, R. D. Stillman.
 From Kilauea, per stmr. Iwalei, March 26—J. Watt and wife, L. R. Madelos, Miss Jordan, Mrs. Kaapa, Miss J. Kaapa, Miss K. Kaapa, Mrs. Kaupaa.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 26—A. E. Kaeser, Mr. Rathbone, Mrs. Harnisher, Miss Emery, Miss Phillips, Miss G. Sharp, Miss E. Hanalei, Mrs. Ah Lau, Professor Koebeler, J. K. Farley, C. P. Kimberly, Chas. Day, P. T. Phillips, W. I. Wells, J. Poo, M. M. Faustino.
 Departed.
 For Yokohama, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, March 24—H. B. M. Commissioner W. J. Kenny, C. S. Lafere, L. H. Wise and family, B. Humenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Goley, Mrs. C. R. Krauthoff, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Green.
 For Kailua, per stmr. Mikahala, March 24—Miss Florence Hyde, Mr. McGinnis, Aug. Dreier, A. Hyde, W. H. Rice, Miss Anna Rice, H. Rice, Miss Mary Rice.
 For San Francisco, per Nippon Maru, March 26—J. W. Calahan and wife, J. W. Adams, Mrs. Perry and two children, J. W. Lee and wife, Miss Winans, Miss H. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mallory, Mrs. Frank Ford, Miss Emma Ford, Miss Augusta Ford, K. C. C. Hine, Mrs. Lackey, Rev. E. W. Thuring, Mrs. D. W. Corbett, child and maid, T. W. Holborn and wife, Miss Mallory, Geo. A. Aldrich.

For Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, sailing March 28—S. Ozaki, Mrs. Nakulua, Ben Bains, Mrs. Hayselden, Miss Hayselden, Dr. Porter, Mrs. Green, T. J. Meyers, Miss Sorenson, J. Greenwell, Miss Laura Duncan, Mrs. J. P. Eckardt, J. D. Paris, Mrs. Devlin, Mrs. Douglass and son, Mrs. McGuire and children, K. Kobayashi, Mrs. Beckley, R. MacMahon, Deputy Sheriff Omsted, R. D. Stillman, C. A. Galbraith, Mr. Crawford, Miss Mossman, E. Cunningham.

The freighter Shantung sailed for San Diego yesterday morning.

THE TIDES AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon.	4:15	3:31	9:40	10:25	5:58	6:13
Tues.	5:00	4:05	10:08	11:24	5:57	6:11
Wed.	5:41	4:40	10:36	11:52	5:56	6:11
Thurs.	6:30	5:21	11:09	12:25	5:55	6:11
Frid.	7:26	6:02	11:49	1:04	5:54	6:10
Sat.	8:35	7:01	12:40	2:50	5:53	6:10
Sun.	9:40	8:25	1:45	4:16	5:52	6:10

Full Moon on the 25th at 7:48 p. m.
 The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.
 The standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 20m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

FOR SALE.

ONE CORLESS ENGINE, 14x30 in., in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., 2058-St. Honolulu.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Kailua Coffee Company, Ltd., held this day at the offices of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
 President, Mr. F. M. Swanzy
 Vice-President, Mr. Tom May
 Secretary, Mr. T. Clive Davies
 Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Singlehurst
 Auditor, Mr. H. F. Lewis
 T. CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary.
 March 17th, 1899. 2056-St.

BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, H. I., March 22, 1899.
 At a meeting of the Board of Health held this day HENRY E. COOPER, Esq. was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.
 CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health.
 5185

NOTICE OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of Candidates for Teachers' Primary Grade Certificates will be held on
 MONDAY, April 2d, and
 TUESDAY, April 4th.
 At the High School Building, Honolulu, and at the usual places on the other islands. The subjects in which candidates will be examined and the percentage required for the different classes of certificates will be the same as heretofore.
 HENRY S. TOWNSEND, Inspector General of Schools.
 5190-2058-St.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS NO. 2.

Duplicate Treasury Warrants will be issued by the Auditing Department for originals lost or destroyed, only after the following regulations have been complied with viz:
 1st. Notice of the loss must be sent as soon as possible to the Treasury Department, and Audit Office, requesting that payment be stopped, giving the number of the Warrant, amount, name of "payee," and the Appropriation against which it was drawn.
 2nd. Notice of the loss must be advertised in some newspaper published in Honolulu or Hilo, giving particulars as above.
 3rd. If the Warrant was issued in payment of a Salary the Official receiving the same, or for whom the same was intended, must make a statement in writing addressed to the Auditor-General, giving the particulars of loss, and requesting that a duplicate be drawn therefor; such statement to be accompanied by two copies of the advertisement.
 4th. If the Warrant was issued in payment of a salary included in a "Regular Pay Roll" or for a bill, the statement and request required above must be made by the person in whose favor the warrant was drawn.
 No duplicate will be issued within three months of the date of the notice of loss.
 Signed, H. C. AUSTIN, Auditor-General.
 Approved: SANFORD B. DOLE, President.
 Signed, J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
 Signed, S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.
 Signed, HENRY E. COOPER, Attorney-General.
 Honolulu, March 24th, 1899.
 5188-St. 2058-St.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, March 29, 1899, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending September 30, 1899, under the following conditions:
 1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. when dressed.
 2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from 70 to 90 head per month, more or less.
 3. Cattle dying within 24 hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.
 4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at 25 per cent. less than the contract price.
 The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.
 Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.
 The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any bid.
 By order of the Board of Health.
 CHAS. WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health.
 Honolulu, March 15, 1899.
 5181-St. 2055-St.

LOST.

TREASURY WARRANT NO. 581, amount, \$30.00, drawn in favor of J. Vicente, dated August 25th, 1899, appropriation "Support of Public Schools Pay Roll." Finder will please return to the office "Auditor General," Honolulu, March 24th, 1899.
 5188-2058-St.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AT CHAMBERLAIN—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of J. W. Lefa, of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition of W. G. Smith, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate, set forth and described as follows:
 1. All those premises situate at Hanalei, Island of Kauai, occupied as a residence by W. E. H. Deverill, at a rental of \$120 per annum, being R. P. 2024, L. C. A. 7944, beginning at S. E. corner thence (mag.) N. 55 E., 82 ft. to lot of Kealaiki; thence N. 26 W. 83 ft. along Kealaiki to Kahue lot; thence N. 26 W. 132 ft. along Kahue; thence N. 69 E. 56 ft. along Kahue; thence S. 87 W. 587 ft. to the sea; thence S. 15 W. 312 ft. along the sea (low water line); thence N. 87 E. 550 ft. to point of commencement. Containing an area of 3.9-10 acres.
 2. All those premises situate in said Hanalei, known as the Store lot now occupied by See Wo, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner, thence (mag.) S. 26 E. 99 ft. to Government road; thence S. 65 W. 282 ft. along Government road; thence N. 26 W. 99 ft.; thence N. 65 E. 282 ft. to point of commencement. Containing an area of 0.65 acres.
 And setting forth certain legal reasons why said real estate should be sold: It is hereby ordered that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Thursday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1899, at the Court Room in Lihue, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.
 Dated at Lihue, Kauai, 24th March, 1899.
 By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk.
 2059-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Low How, late of Honolulu, deceased.
 The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Isidore Rubinstein, having been filed, notice is hereby given
 That Friday, April 21st, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
 Honolulu, March 20, 1899.
 By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 2056-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Achi K. Akau, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
 The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.
 It is ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
 Honolulu, March 9th, 1899.
 By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
 2054-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Lily Akona vs. Doctor Chong alias Jeong Foo Yen.
 The Republic of Hawaii:
 To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
 You are commanded to summon Doctor Chong alias Jeong Foo Yen defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the February, 1899, Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lily Akona plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Bill for Divorce. And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
 Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 23rd day of January, 1899.
 (Seal) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.
 I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of said cause until the next May Term, 1899, of this Court.
 P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
 Dated Honolulu, February 11, 1899.
 2050-61T

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PRIVATE WAYS AND WATER RIGHTS.

Henrietta Ahmoehiona having filed a petition against one Pat Shaw, of Lahaina, Maui, charging him with erecting and maintaining a fence across a right of way from her property to the

Main street in said Lahaina, notice is hereby given that the petition will be heard at the Court House, in Lahaina, on Saturday, April 8th, 1899, at 10 a. m., and all persons interested in the aforesaid claim for right of way, are hereby notified to be present to prove their rights, or they will be adjudicated without such attendance.
 The right of way claimed is in Waiokama, Lahaina, and crosses or borders on the Kulekua of Makalekua, Mokuahina, Kaleimoku, Kaima, and Kapaia.
 HENRY DICKINSON, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Lahaina.
 Lahaina, March 20, 1899.
 2056-41

REAL ESTATE SALE BY GUARDIAN.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day in front of the post office in Wailuku, Maui, the undivided one-third interest of Hana (w) a minor, in and to all the following described lands, that is to say:
 1. Land described in Royal Patent No. 3128, Land Commission Award 3548 to Naheana, area 5.7-10 acres more or less.
 2. Two parcels of land described in Royal Patent No. 1145 to Naheana, total area 19-100 of an acre more or less.
 3. Three pieces of land described in Royal Patent No. 3123, Land Commission Award 3508, to Kuleleloa, total area 3.21-100 acres more or less.
 4. Land described in Royal Patent No. 1517 to Kuleleloa, area 51-100 of an acre more or less.
 All said lands are situate in the Ill of Oahu, in Wailuku, Island of Maui. The other undivided two-thirds are either owned by or leased to the Wailuku Sugar Co. Some are kula lands and some kula lands, and have abundant supply of water. The kula lands being next to the Government road are very desirable house lots. Deeds at expense of purchasers. Sale to be subject to confirmation by the Court. Terms cash in U. S. gold.
 For further particulars enquire of Senator A. N. Kepolai, at Wailuku, Maui, attorney for the guardian.
 AKUHUNA.
 2050-51T Guardian of Hana, a minor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned duly appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, the late James R. Rendon, of Hanalei, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the undersigned, at Honolulu, Ewa, Island of Oahu, or to Henry Smith, in Honolulu, Judiciary building, within six months from date or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.
 Dated at Honolulu, Ewa, Oahu, March 27, 1899.
 GEO. F. RENTON, Administrator estate James R. Rendon, deceased.
 5189-2058-41T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry H. Wilcox, deceased, by order of Hon. Jacob Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit:
 Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Henry H. Wilcox, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office at Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 Dated at Lihue, Kauai, 18th March, 1899.
 G. N. WILCOX, Administrator of the estate of Henry H. Wilcox, deceased.
 2056-61T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Inga Larsen Bergersen, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.
 Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Inga Larsen Bergersen, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., on corner of King and Bethel streets, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 WM. A. BOWEN, Administrator.
 Dated Honolulu, March 25, 1899.
 2058-61T

PURE-BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.
 PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:
 English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.
 I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.
 Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.
 Prices furnished on application.
 WALTER C. WEEDON, Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.